40-12
CORRIDOR
Nov

DECEMBER, 1931

FIFTEEN CENTS THE COPY

THE CRISIS

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

UNEMPLOYMENT

Reports on Negroes in 11 cities

A NEGRO DUKE OF FLORENCE

By Arthur Schomburg

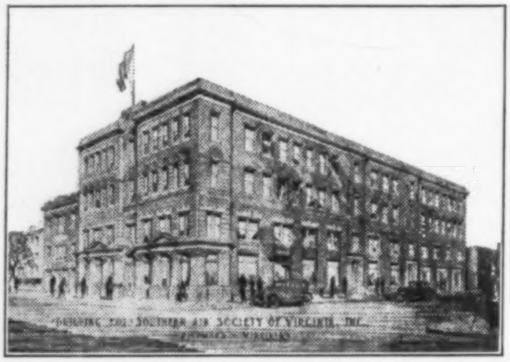
A PAGE OF WEST INDIAN POETRY

Collected by Langston Hughes

YES, SOME OF US KNOW NEGROES

By Pauline Cleaver

STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS
NEWS OF THE COLORED
RACES IN THE WORLD



New Home Office Building
N. W. Cor. 3rd and Clay Streets
Richmond, Va.

Expressions of commendation

to the SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VA., INC., from Policyholders and Claimants for prompt and satisfactory service in paying claims, and from friends on the great achievement of this Corporation in building one of the race's best office structures, have heartened the officers and employees to put forth even greater efforts for the development of its business and the protection of its policyholders.

▼

An Expression from Pennsylvania

114 Carrington St., N. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
July 12, 1931

Southern Aid Society of Va., Inc.
Richmond, Virginia.

Gentlemen:

I am writing to thank you for your prompt settlement of the death claim which I carried on my uncle, Charles W. Stewart, Lynchburg, Virginia. I shall always remember this Company, and will always speak well of its promptness.

Yours truly,
(Signed) S. Barney Stewart.

▲

An everstanding and cordial invitation is extended to all policyholders and friends to visit this Corporation's new Home Office Building at the Northwest corner of Third and Clay Streets, Richmond, Va.

Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Inc.

Home Office: Richmond, Virginia

LIFE, HEALTH and ACCIDENT INSURANCE

CRISIS SCHOOL DIRECTORY

TALLADEGA COLLEGE

A Liberal Arts College of Highest Grade

Approved by Great Educational Agencies and leading Graduate Schools of the Country.

UNEXCELLED LOCATION.

STRONG FACULTY.

SPLENDID EQUIPMENT.

Plant worth one and one-half million

For further particulars address

The President or the Dean
TALLADEGA COLLEGE
TALLADEGA ALABAMA

THE CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

(A STATE NORMAL SCHOOL)

CHEYNEY, PA.

A PENNSYLVANIA State Normal School offering, in addition to the regular Normal Academic Course of two years, professional three year courses in Home Economics and Shop Work.

A diploma from any of these courses makes a graduate eligible to teach in the public schools of Pennsylvania.

For further information and catalog, write

LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL, Principal
CHEYNEY, PA.

Presidents and Registrars! !

The New Semester is at hand. Why not let The Crisis carry the message of your school to Negro homes throughout the country?

Write Now for Special School Rates!

THE CRISIS
69—5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

CHARLES L. MAXEY, Jr. & CO.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL AND STUDIO

Accountancy, Mathematics, Business, Etc.

We specialize in opening, closing and auditing books of corporations as well as making income tax reports. We have a highly trained force of teachers and accountants to look after the interests of correspondence students.

198 West 134th St., New York City

MORRISTOWN NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

"A School of Character"

Co-Educational. Fully accredited High School, Normal and College. Strong Faculty. Modern equipped dormitories, Administration Building and new gymnasium. Large athletic field. Manual training, auto mechanics, domestic arts, vocal, violin and instrumental music. Teacher training, state certificates.

EXPENSES MODERATE IDEALLY LOCATED SEND FOR CATALOG

Address the President or Registrar, Morristown, Tennessee

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Consists of Nine Schools and Colleges and Graduate Division with Forty-Eight Departments offering courses of study leading to thirteen Undergraduate and Nine Graduate and Professional degrees. Academic colleges offer day and evening classes, and six weeks' Summer Session.

Comprising the following schools and colleges:

College of Liberal Arts: A.B., B.S., and B.S. in Commerce.

College of Education: A.B. in Education, and B.S. in Education.

College of Applied Science: B.S. in Art, B.S. in Architecture, B.S. in Building Construction, B.S. in Civil Engineering, B.S. in Electrical Engineering, B.S. in Mechanical Engineering, and B.S. in Home Economics.

School of Music: Mus.B., and B.S.M.

Graduate Division: M.A., and M.S.

School of Religion: B.Th., and B.D.

School of Law: LL.B.

College of Medicine: M.D.

College of Dentistry: D.D.S.

College of Pharmacy: Phar.C., and B.S. in Pharmacy.

SPECIAL FEATURE

Students unable to enter school in the fall need not lose an entire year. They may register for full credit at the beginning of any quarter, except in Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy and Law.

REGISTRATION FOR THE WINTER QUARTER
January 4, 1932
For further information write

The Registrar, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

BRICK JUNIOR COLLEGE

Under Auspices American Missionary Ass'n,
287 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

JOHN C. WRIGHT, President

An Institution accredited by the State of North Carolina

OFFERING COURSES IN JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL, PRE-MEDICAL, TEACHER TRAINING, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND MUSIC

Christian but not denominational. Fine traditions. Superior board and living conditions. Limited opportunties for self-help. One of the most beautiful campuses in the South. Lowest fees for highest grade of educational service.

For full particulars write

The Registrar
BRICKS, N. C.

You won't be embarrassed when you take a position if you graduate from The Stenographers' Institute, popularly known as

Duncan's Business School

1227 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

reach their standard. Winter term begins Jan. 4.

BISHOP COLLEGE

Marshall, Texas

An Aggressive Accredited Senior College with a Modern Program, the Personal Touch, and the University Mind.

SCHOOL OF:
- EDUCATION
- RELIGION
- MUSIC
- BUSINESS

The highest recognition accorded by State Boards of Education, the American Medical Association, and the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth.

INFORMATION FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION

Joseph J. Rhoads — President

Berean School

Matthew Anderson, Founder

VOCATIONS

Day and Night Sessions

MODERN EQUIPMENT
REASONABLE TUITION

Register Now

Write, Blanche Williams Anderson, Principal, South College Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

CRISIS SCHOOL DIRECTORY

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA
AN "A" CLASS COLLEGE
PRESENTS STRONG FACULTY
MODERN EQUIPMENT
CO-EDUCATIONAL
Offers the Following Courses:
THEOLOGICAL
LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES
DOMESTIC ARTS AND SCIENCES
MUSIC
A School of Liberal Training with Distinct Religious Atmosphere. All Athletics
Next Session September 16
For Information Address
W. J. TRENT, President

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
Charlotte, N. C.

A private College for men, and a Theological Seminary.

The College is on the approved list of the Southern Association of Colleges and the American Medical Association and is a member of the Association of American Colleges.

Graduates are admitted to Graduate and Professional schools.

Ideal location. First class equipment. Large endowment.

Character building one of the chief aims of the institution.

H. L. McCrorey, *President*

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GA.
College, School of Religion

AN institution famous within recent years for its emphasis on all sides of manly development—the only institution in the far South devoted solely to the education of Negro young men.

Graduates given high ranking by greatest northern universities. Debating, Y. M. C. A., athletics, all live features.

FOR INFORMATION, *Address*
S. H. ARCHER, President

Harry—PRAMPIN—Laura
SCHOOL OF MUSIC
Teaching
String Piano Brass
Lessons in Theory of Music
131 W. 136th Street
Audubon 3-1987 New York City

WADE'S CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
AFFILIATED INSTRUCTORS
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Courses in All Branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music. A Special Course for Teachers. Certificates and Diplomas Awarded
2078 MADISON AVE. NEW YORK
Phone: Tillinghast 5-5462
Mme E. G. Wade, Directress
H. C. Coley, Business Mgr.

W. Astor Morgan — Jean Stor
Music Arranged
Voice — Piano — Harmony
Voices Coached
Special Arrangements of Spirituals
Studio
276 W. 132nd St., New York City
Phone Edgecombe 4-9534

Learn
A Profession

Become Independent and Make $50.00 to $75.00 a Week After Learning the

APEX SYSTEM

of Scientific Beauty Culture

A RECENT GRADUATING CLASS

You Can Enter School Any Time
Classes, Afternoons and Evenings
Prices Reasonable Terms Arranged

APEX COLLEGE
(Registered)
200 West 135th St., New York City
WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

MUSIC STUDIOS

Archer's Modern School of Music
offers to the general public guaranteed courses in Jazz and Classical music at reasonable rates.
PIANO—HARMONY & THEORY —PIPE ORGAN
17 West 127th St. Phone HArlem 7-8792
Private lessons by appointment
Dudley Archer, Director

EDGECOMBE MUSIC STUDIO
Noel Clukies Announces: The opening of his New Music Studio at
325 W. 137th St. (at Edgecombe Ave.)
Special courses will be offered to pupils desirous of entering the professional field.
Instruction in Piano, Violin, Cello, Banjo, Cornet, Trombone, Saxaphone, Clarinet
Tel. Bradhurst 2-1583

Singers who teach Teachers who sing
Winifred Steede Soprano **WATSON** Andrew W. Tenor
Apt. 10-E
409 EDGECOMBE AVENUE
Phone BRadhurst 2-0914

"The art of singing in more than one voice featured."
Mme. Hurd Fairfax Studios
TEACHER OF VOICE AND PIANO
Concerts and Recitals — Dates Open
Assistant, Luther E. Jones—Concert Pianist and Organist
Professional Accompanist—Recitals
2335 - 7th Ave., Apt. I, Phone BRadhurst 2-9797
Correspondence Invited

MORE AND BETTER JOBS CAN BE WON

for our group through training in industry, commerce, finance and fine arts.

NEGRO COLLEGES

train men and women for leadership in business — make them potent factors for present economic progress.

Consult THE CRISIS School Directory or School Department for details.

A. EUGENE NIXON
Music Instructor
VIOLIN, VOICE AND PIANO
Member of Nat'l Academy of Music
Special Coaching for Recital Work
Studio: 218 W. 137th St., New York City
Phone Bradhurst 2-4686

J. LAWRENCE COOK, *recording artist,* offers advanced coaching to classical pianists interested in acquiring the refined ultra modern styles used by professional radio artists who play the kind of "Jazz" that everyone likes. Original teaching material used. Write:
J. L. C. Song Service Studios
409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City

E. ALDAMA JACKSON
Associate American Guild of Organists — Graduate Institute of Musical Art
CORRESPONDENCE COURSES in Elementary Harmony, Advanced Harmony, Elementary Conterpoint, Advanced Conterpoint — Results Guaranteed
Music and Manuscripts Transposed — Melodies Harmonized. Write for Information
Studios: 355 West 145th Street, New York City. Telephone: EDgecombe 4-3688
(Endorsed by Dr. Percy Geotschius, Institute of Musical Art)

THE CRISIS

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A Record of the Darker Races

W. E. B. DU BOIS, EDITOR — IRENE C. MALVAN, BUSINESS MANAGER

THE CRISIS was founded in 1910 and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is conducted by an Editorial Board, consisting of W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor-in-chief, Walter White, Herbert J. Seligmann and Rachel Davis Du Bois.

Volume ~~40~~ 38, *No.* 12 Contents for December, 1931 *Whole No.* 254

Page

COVER. The Winner of the N. A. A. C. P. Popularity Contest at Richmond, Ky.

AS THE EAGLE SOARS 412

AS THE CROW FLIES 412

FRONTISPIECE. Sweethearts of the N. A. A. C. P 413

NEGROES AND THE RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT 414
First reports of an enquête among American cities.

WEALTH. A poem. By Effie Lee Newsome 414

THE GREATER GIFT. A Christmas story by Marie Louise French. Illustrated 415
A bit of fiction with the Christmas spirit.

JOB-HUNTERS. A One-Act Play. By H. F. V. Edward. Illustrated. 417
This is a play based on actual experiences and is human as well as dramatic.

ALESSANDRO, FIRST DUKE OF FLORENCE. By Arthur Schomburg. Illustrated 421
An astonishing bit of medieval history unearthed by Mr. Schomburg.

YES, SOME OF US KNOW NEGROES. By Pauline Cleaver 422
An answer to Nancy Cunard and a confirmation.

THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE AND RACE RELATIONS. By J. A. Martin 423
How the Methodists, in world conference, met and avoided problems of color.

A PAGE OF WEST INDIAN POETRY 424
Langston Hughes translates for THE CRISIS *poems by Nicholas Guillen, Regino Pedroso and Jacques Roumain, representing the new West Indies.*

ALONG THE COLOR LINE. Illustrated 425
Pictures of athletes, wood carvings, distinguished persons and occurrences in the colored world.

THE BROWSING READER 430
Reviews of Embree's "Brown America," Bancroft's "Slave-Trading in the Old South, Ovington's "Zeke," Rossi's "Cosas de Negros."

POSTSCRIPT. By W. E. B. Du Bois 431
Editorials on "Jobs for Negroes," "Industry Comes to the South," "The Negro in the North," "The Depression," "Haiti," "Baird," "The Du Bois Literary Prize," and the "Capital N for Negro."

FORECAST

●

We shall continue in the January CRISIS our study of the industrial situation of the Negro. We expect these studies to increase in value and practical interest as they go on.

Pierre Loving will write on Privat d'Anglemont, the King of French Bohemia in the Forties.

We shall have one or two biographies of great Americans who happen to have colored blood, and the first of a series of articles on Cuba. Also Gautier on Aldridge.

George Schuyler and his co-workers will tell of the young Negro's co-operative league.

The year 1932 will mark another dark beginning of the end of this terrible world depression. We shall start to emerge from the wilderness, and in the journey we will need intelligent leadership. Read THE CRISIS. It plans to indicate such leadership.

The CRISIS *is published monthly and copyrighted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879, and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.*

CRISIS SCHOOL DIRECTORY

Rust College

◆

GOING TO COLLEGE?
Come to Rust College—Beautifully Located. Students from Fourteen States

◆

College of Liberal Arts, Standard Normal, Home Economics, Music, Junior and Senior High Schools.

Efficient Faculty. New Equipment for Laboratories. Enlarged Library. Rates Reasonable

For further information write

President L. M. McCoy
Holly Springs : Mississippi

St. Mary's School

An Episcopal boarding school for girls, under the direction of the sisters of St. Mary. Address: THE SISTER-IN-CHARGE, 6138 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED EVERYWHERE

Good Auto Mechanics, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cooks, Seamstresses, Typists, Stenographers, Bookkeepers.

Downingtown Industrial *and* Agricultural School

DOWNINGTOWN, PA.

(Under the Supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction.)

SPECIALIZES

In training good workers and good citizens and offers to boys and girls over thirteen years of age

Healthy Climate Outside of City
Faculty of College-trained Teachers
Junior and Senior High School Courses
Properly Supervised Athletic and Social Recreation

For further information write
J. H. N. WARING, JR., Principal

THE ATLANTA SCHOOL of SOCIAL WORK

Good Paying Jobs for TRAINED NEGROES in Social Work

◆

The Atlanta School of Social Work

Gives training in every branch of technical Social Work and in addition offers special preparation for the special problems which confront social workers in Negro Communities.

◆

For Further Information Address the Director

Forrester B. Washington, A.M.
239 Auburn Avenue Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

MORE DENTISTS NEEDED

Prepare now for Service and Great Financial Rewards
DENTAL DEPARTMENT OF MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE
IS READY
To Train You. *Write for Information to*
MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE NASHVILLE, TENN.

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE

THE COLLEGE
THE MUSIC SCHOOL
GRADUATE DEPARTMENT

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS THE DEAN
FISK UNIVERSITY
Nashville, Tenn.

WASHINGTON BUSINESS INSTITUTE
209 West 125TH ST., NEW YORK CITY
A Professional School of Collegiate Grade Specializing in General Business and Secretarial Courses
ENROLL NOW
Class and Individual Instruction—Day and Evening
Catalogue on Request
L. LIEBLING, B.C.S., B.S. in Ed., Director
RAE FELD, Registrar

The Best School
For The
BEST MEN AND WOMEN

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

COORDINATED WOMEN'S COLLEGE WITH A SPLENDID NEW DORMITORY

UNEXCELLED DIVINITY SCHOOL

Graduates are Equipped to Enter upon a Definite Profession or to Continue in Advanced Study.

For Information Address
THE PRESIDENT

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE

Raleigh, North Carolina

An Accredited "Class A" College

Founded 1867

Conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal Church.

A four-year College Course is offered, including Pre-Medical and Teacher Training features.

A College Preparatory Department, Training School for Nurses and School for Religious and Social Workers are connected with the College.

Thorough training, healthy environment, Christian influences.

For catalog and information write the Registrar,

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE
Raleigh, N. C.

The Y. W. C. A. School of Vocational and Trade Training

Complete Courses Preparing for a Variety of Positions in Secretarial or Business Occupations, the Dressmaking and other Dress Trades. Household Employment, the Beauty Culture Trades and Garment Machine Operation Trades. English, Cultural Courses, and the Music School for Self-Improvement.

Offered as full-time or part-time, day or evening, or as short unit courses.

Emphasis on Placement
Write for a Catalogue

179 West 137th St., New York, N. Y.
Telephone Audubon 3-7900

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

New Modern Dormitory open in September
Preference given to well prepared students of high standing
Application should be made early to insure admission

Address:

WM. HALLOCK JOHNSON, *President* Lincoln University, Chester County, Pennsylvania

CRISIS SCHOOL DIRECTORY

MORGAN COLLEGE

JOHN O. SPENCER, *President*
JOHN W. HAYWOOD, *Dean*

LOCATION—College town between North and South.

COURSES—Semester Credit System. B.A., B.S., and B. Ed. degrees. Advanced courses in Education. Certificates for high school teaching.

RATING—Accredited by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland,—the State Board of Education of Maryland,—the University Senate of the M. E. Church,—the Regents of the University of New York,—American Medical Association.

POLICY—Co-educational.

SITE—Eighty-five acres, beautiful scenery, athletic fields.

DORMITORIES—Equipped and supervised.

SECOND SEMESTER—January 25, 1932.

INFORMATION: — Address EDWARD N. WILSON, Registrar, Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland

Learn Beauty Culture
A Profitable Profession

ENROLL NOW!

Qualify for pleasant, profitable, dignified profession. PORO Graduates pass State Boards.

MODERN METHODS
EXPERT INSTRUCTION
MODERATE COSTS

For Full Information Write

PORO COLLEGE, INC.
4415 SOUTH PARKWAY
CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF BUSINESS

447 Lenox Ave., New York, N. Y.

Winter Session

Bookkeeping Stenography Civil Service

THE
Cooper School

Specializing in Adult Education
316 W. 139th St., N. Y. City.
AU-dubon 3-5470

- 20 College Trained Instructors.
- Complete Civil Service and Business Training.
- Journalism.
- Cultural Courses.
- Theology—Art.

Registration for spring session begins January 25th.

For Catalogue Address:
R. JAMES COOPER, Director

Florida Normal and Collegiate Institute

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA
(The Ancient City of Sunshine Land)

JUNIOR HIGH
SENIOR HIGH
TEACHER TRAINING
JUNIOR COLLEGE COURSES
PRE-MEDICAL AND VOCATIONAL COURSES

For further information address
NATHAN W. COLLIER, Pres.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Atlanta, Georgia

Graduate Courses

Leading to the degree of
MASTER OF ARTS

For information address

JOHN HOPE, *President*

Knoxville College

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Beautiful Situation and Healthful Location.
Best Moral and Spiritual Environment.
Splendid Intellectual Atmosphere.
Noted for Honest and Thorough Work.

Fully Accredited for Teachers' Certificates by State Board
Home-like Dormitory Life with Careful Supervision
Live Athletic and Literary Interests
COURSES: College, Academy and Music.

Expenses Very Reasonable

Catalog and other literature sent free upon request
Address: J. KELLY GIFFEN, President
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Braithwaite Business School

"The School That Gets Results"
Established 1920
Business and Secretarial Courses
Fall Term Begins September 14
Students Qualify for Positions in 6 to 9 Months
Capable and Practical Teachers
2376–7th Ave. New York City

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Apex College 408
Artists' Directory 435
Atlanta School of Social Work 410
Atlanta University 411
Berean School 407
Bishop College 407
Braithwaite Business School 411
Brewer, Warren & Putnam, Inc. (Publishers) 433
Brick Junior College 407
Browne, E. T., Drug Company, Inc 437
Burrell Memorial Hospital .... Inside Back Cover
Cheney Training School 407
Classified Advertising 436
Coffo Mfg. Co 434
Cooper School 411
CRISIS Recommended Books 433
Dobbins Coal Co 436
Downington I. and A. School 410
Dumas Hotel .... Inside Back Cover
Dunbar Co. (Books) 433
Duncan's Business School 407
Fisk University 410
Florida N. & C. Institute 411
Fraternal Hospital School .... Inside Back Cover
Harcourt, Brace & Co. (Publishers) 433
Health Seekers' Paradise .... Inside Back Cover
Hotel Douglass .... Inside Back Cover
Howard University 407
Imprint Pencil Co 433
Inborden, T. S. (Mdse.) 438
Johnson C. Smith University 408
Johnson, E. A. (Publisher) 433
Knoxville College 411
Lincoln University 410
Livingstone College 408
Lyons, S. D. (East India Mfgs.) 438
Mallory, R. (Publisher) 433
Maxey, Charles L. Jr. (Accounting) 407
Meharry Medical College 410
Morehouse College 408
Morgan College 411
Morristown N. & I. College 407
Morticians 434
Music Studios 408
N. A. A. C. P. Christmas Seals 436
New York Academy of Business 411
New York City Shoppers' Directory 435-436-438
Park View Hotel .... Inside Back Cover
Phillis Wheatley Association .... Inside Back Cover
Pittsburgh Courier 438
Poro College 411
Queens Labor Lyceum 433
Religious Book Club .... Outside Back Cover
Rust College 410
Shaw University 411
Southern Aid Society .... Inside Front Cover
St. Augustine's College 410
St. Mary's School 410
Stansil & Lee (Publishers) 433
Talladega College 407
Underwriters' Insurance Co 434
Virginia Union University 410
Warshaw, P. H. (Beauty Products) 435
Washington Business Institute 410
Whittaker Memorial Hospital .... Inside Back Cover
Williams & Wilkins (Publishers) 433
Y.M.C.A. Associations .... Inside Back Cover
Y.M.C.A., Chicago, Ill .... Inside Back Cover
Y.W.C.A. Vocational and Trade School 410

SHAW UNIVERSITY

Founded 1865

Devoted exclusively to College and Theological work.

"A" class college having a prestige in Negro education. Given graduate standing by universities of the North. With no high school, increasing emphasis is placed upon college standards and the promotion of college spirit in scholarship and athletics.

Degrees given: A.B., B.S., Th.B. and B.S. in Home Economics.

Special attention is given to the training of teachers. Terms moderate. Send for catalog. Address: J. L. PEACOCK, President, SHAW UNIVERSITY, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

As the Eagle Soars

AMERICA FIRST: Not merely in matters material, but in things of the spirit. Not merely in science, inventions, motors, and skyscrapers, but also in ideals, principles, character. Not merely in the calm assertion of rights, but in the glad assumption of duties. Not flaunting her strength as a giant, but bending in helpfulness over a sick and wounded world like a Good Samaritan. Not in splendid isolation, but in courageous cooperation. Not in pride, arrogance, and disdain of other races and peoples, but in sympathy, love and understanding. Not in treading again the old, worn, bloody pathway which ends inevitably in chaos and disaster, but in blazing a new trail, along which, please God, other nations will follow, into the new Jerusalem where wars shall be no more. Some day some nation must take that path—unless we are to lapse once again into utter barbarism—and that honor I covet for my beloved America. And so, in that spirit and with these hopes, I say with all my heart and soul, "America First."

From a Sermon by BISHOP G. ASHTON OLDHAM.

As the Crow Flies

The tragic fall of Socialism in England strengthens Revolution rather than Reaction.

•

At last Somebody has dared to challenge the lies and propaganda of the Big Navy League.

•

Slumps are inevitable, says Mr. Wiggin of the biggest bank in the world. Without them the Banks would only make a negligible six per cent.

•

"Stop!" says the League of Nations to Japan. "I won't." replies Japan. "Very well!" says the League and adjourns, there being no other business before the house.

•

The United States (which stole a large part of Mexico, invaded Nicaragua and Santo Domingo and raped Haiti, annexed the Philippines and Porto Rico and dominates Cuba, because of her economic interests and investments) is now explaining the Golden Rule to Japan.

•

Doubtless Sheridan, the West Point football star, deserved burial beside other soldiers who fell for their country; they all were murdered by the cruel, silly and bloody demands of civilization.

•

The campaign against short-selling means that it's patriotic to bet that stocks will rise but devilish to gamble on their fall.

•

Mr. Hoover and Mr. Laval, speaking in a language which neither understands, came to conclusions which nobody else understands, and a good time was had by all.

•

If newspaper talk, radio broadcasts and scurrying about with collection baskets will end depression and unemployment, we're in for a prosperous winter.

•

If Edison needed 12 million dollars, he certainly earned the right to it; but there are a mighty few other millionaires of whom the same can be said.

•

New York has discovered all the footprints of public graft and Chicago has convicted the King of Gangsters; but no one is excited. We know that theft of other men's bread and the taking of innocent lives are still major industries in the world.

•

The government has helped the banks and is trying to help the railroads; next in line are the oil refiners, the meat packers and the automobile manufacturers. Individual thrift and private initiative are certainly looking up.

•

And now we may confidently expect an English tariff wall to add to the gayety and starvation of nations.

•

Mr. Swope wants business itself to organize and plan for the benefit of business men.

•

The World's Peace Foundation says that our navy is costing $500 million a year. "No such thing," retorts Secretary Adams, "It only costs $3.24 a piece." If it's all the same to the Secretary, I'll take my $3.24 in cash.

•

Damon Smith and Pythias Roosevelt have fallen out over forests and nominations and the like.

•

Mr. Edison, having lived his years outside the church, is now to become an evangelical fundamentalist.

SWEETHEARTS OF THE N. A. A. C. P.

The Misses Lillian Bellard (3rd Prize), Julia Mae Blanchard (1st Prize—"Miss Portland"), Benita Abernathy (2nd Prize), in the Popularity Contest, Portland, Oregon.

Negroes and the Relief of Unemployment

THE CRISIS has sent letters to the mayors of thirty-one cities in various parts of the United States to ask concerning unemployment among Negro-Americans and measures for relief. The replies from eleven cities follow. First come four cities which reply in considerable detail: Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati and Baltimore.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

In reply to your letter of the 19th, in which you ask what the city did last year especially for unemployment and relief among Negro citizens and what special plans we have for this class during the coming year, wish to advise that as far as I know there was no distinction made in any program during the last year, nor will there be any during the coming year, based upon color or in any other way.

It is true that a great many of the colored citizens of Cleveland are out of employment and are in need. While I have no statistics on the matter, from general information, I would say that the per cent of unemployment and of need is perhaps greater among certain sections of the colored population than among the rest of the population generally. To the extent that the need is greater, to that extent the proportionate relief has been greater. However, as I pointed out in the beginning, our effort has been to deal impartially and to relieve distress wherever found, to give employment to every worthy person wherever possible.

A year ago the city spent $875,000 in providing work on the streets and in the parks because at that time we were advised by the best authorities that the situation would probably improve in the spring and at that time the plan was to give work rather than charity. We conducted a registration at which about 17,000 people were registered and I know from my personal contact with the situation that a very considerable portion of these were colored people. All people registered were given some employment and the most needy as shown by the records of the charitable organizations were given extra work. These funds, however, were exhausted by spring and the conditions not having improved since the spring, we have been concentrating on the problem of direct relief as no further funds were available for employment beyond our usual construction operations. The city has spent $1,000,000 and the county $1,450,000, and the Community Fund about $1,400,000 in direct relief so far this year. These funds will be completely exhausted about November 10th. The County Commissioners have placed on the ballot a one mill levy on which there is a very intensive campaign being waged, which is designed to furnish public funds to supplement the Community Fund resources for the balance of this year and as far as possible next year. Unless conditions improve very much by spring, in all probability these sums will be insufficient and some new source of revenue will have to be found at that time.

Public funds are expended by the charitable organizations who have trained workers and I believe the plan has met with general satisfaction. It is true that Communistic agitators have stated that there has been discrimination in the application of these funds, but the best informed opinion is that such is not the case and that as a matter of fact the situation is as I have indicated above.

I am writing you at such length because I know of your sincere interest in these matters and having met you personally several times on your visits, I want you to know just the situation as I understand it.

JOHN D. MARSHALL, *Mayor.*

Wealth

By EFFIE LEE NEWSOME

THE greatest legacy on earth
  Is my poor portion——
Just to dream.
I say "poor" portion in *your* words.
I know no poverty with birds.
My eyes own every cloud that glides
Gold girded
Through the countrysides.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

In reply to your letter of October 7th, I want to assure you I would be glad to do anything that I could to be of service to you or to THE CRISIS. I feel, however, that a report of conditions in Detroit as affecting colored residents would be much more appropriate and acceptable from some of our leading colored residents than from a white mayor.

The welfare problem has been a tremendous burden on the city. The principle of governmental responsibility for its indigent poor has been maintained in this city irrespective of race, creed or color. There has been no discrimination of any kind. The same relief, hospitalization and medical service are extended to both black and white. No distinction was made at Fisher Lodge which took care of homeless men during the past winter and has re-opened again this year.

We have been criticized at times by the press of the city but we have headed straight toward our plain duty as we saw it and allowed no prejudice to creep into our program.

If there is any specific information that you desire, I would be glad to have you get in touch with me.

FRANK MURPHY, *Mayor.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO

1—During 1931 so far the City has spent a good many of hundreds of thousands of dollars in relief work of various kinds. Our Welfare Director tells me that about 77% of our direct relief went to our Negro families. We have done everything possible to hire as many of our Negro citizens as we can on what is called our Work Relief Program. A very considerable proportion of our patients at the General Hospital during the year have been Negroes, also.

2—For next year we hope to have a half million dollars voted as an extra tax levy on Nov. 3rd to aid us in our relief program for 1932. I think it is only fair to say that we are not considering relief as a class matter. We are trying to take care of the need, whether it is found to be white or black. It has been my desire ever since I have been Manager to avoid drawing distinctions of any kind as between various groups or classes in our citizenship. I think that is my plain duty, and it is the thing I like to do anyway.

C. A. DYKSTRA, *City Manager.*

BALTIMORE, MD.

I have received your letter of October 19th requesting information as to what was done last year, especially for unemployment and relief among the colored residents of Baltimore, and also what is being planned for the coming year.

Relief of colored people in distress was undertaken last year through the private agencies supported largely by the Community Fund, raised each Fall. There was no distinct line as between any group of residents of the city.

In relation to plans for the coming year, would say that I have appointed a Commission on Unemployment and Relief, which is now mapping out plans to prevent distress during the coming Winter.

Of course, there are certain private organizations, such as the Colored Y. M. C. A., churches, etc., which extend aid among the colored people.

At the present time any colored persons out of work are being sent by the various city agencies to prospective employers, but there is no distinct line between these and the work in helping other groups in our community.

HOWARD W. JACKSON, *Mayor.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Your letter of the 19th inst. received. Last year the city of Indianapolis and its citizens did such effective work among our unemployed that we were cited by many authorities outside of the State as being one of the three cities which best handled this intricate and difficult problem.

First, we did not discriminate in any way whatsoever among our citizens; all of the unemployed were treated alike.

The Township Trustee's office, under the law, spends an immense sum of money for relief. The Community Fund raised another very large sum of money which was distributed through various organized charities among which was the colored Y. M. C. A., the colored Y. W. C. A., and the Flanner House, an organization which does very fine work exclusively among our colored population. In addition, the city of Indianapolis conducted free restaurants and dispensed food from a number of engine houses, one of which was located in the heart of the colored district. We also had a committee of citizens who endeavored to find work for the unemployed.

We are now carrying on work done last year on a more elaborate scale, and I have appointed a committee of citizens as a general advisory committee to assist in co-ordinating all of the work being done. Upon this committee I have appointed Mr. F. B. Ransom, a colored man, a very capable lawyer, and a most useful citizen of this community. Our purpose and intention is to find work for as many as we possibly can, and to see that those who have no work are fed, clothed and housed.

R. H. SULLIVAN, *Mayor.*

Another city, Louisville, Ky., supplements its general statement with an interesting report:

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Your letter of Oct. 19th to the Hon. W. B. Harrison, Mayor, has been referred to me for reply.

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of the report on unemployment for the city of Louisville, during the past winter. This covers completely both the colored and the white workers as far as relief from municipal funds goes.

In addition to this we appropriated to the Family Service Organization, for general relief, some $70,000.

This unemployment fund does not cover the cost of office workers, social workers, etc., but is a report of money actually put into relief.

Fay H. Marvin,
Director of Welfare.

In the attached report we are told that the unemployment bureau was opened November 11, 1930, with 11,725 registrants. Later, 2,186 additional ones were added. For various reasons, 1,641 of these (929 white; 712 colored) were refused aid. After being on the payroll, 122 white persons and 10 colored persons reported permanent employment, and on June 15, 1931, 32 white and 3 colored persons reported as having jobs.

Many of these unemployed had large families of children. Four hundred and eight of the whites and 185 of the colored families had from four to nine children each. Of the whites, 125 owned their homes or were buying them, and 23 of the Negroes. One thousand and seventeen of the whites were renting, and 425 of the Negroes. One hundred and sixty-two of the whites had had high school or college education, and 29 of the colored. Six hundred and eight of the whites and 128 of the colored had seventh or eighth grade education. One hundred and ninety-five of the whites, and 115 of the colored had not finished the third grade.

Their wages before applying for employment, when they had work, had been as follows: 40 of the whites and 38 of the colored had received below $2 a day; 682 of the whites and 360 of the colored had received from $2 to $4 a day; 471 of the whites and 50 of the colored had received $4 or more a day.

The home conditions, so far as the impressions of the social workers went, was that 166 of the whites and 78 of the colored had bad homes, while 672 of the whites and 197 of the colored had good homes. The work record of the whites showed that 187 were used to irregular work and 164 of the colored. When they went to work for the city, 997 of the whites were reported good and 280 of the colored. The whole number reported on were 1,192 white and 448 colored, showing that of these registrants, apparently a very small number got work. One of the experiments was a man-of-block plan in which city blocks promised to hire a man. Three hundred and one whites were placed in this case and only two colored.

Reports from five other cities follow. They are vague and inconclusive.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Replying to your letter of October 19th relative to relief program among the Negroes of our city:

There were no separate plans made for caring for the Negro; he was included in the regular program, and given employment just as any other citizen. No distinction either for or against the Negro has been made in our relief work.

Many Negroes were employed under our program, but we have no way of determining the number.

Regret my inability to give you the information you desire; but with our mixed population it would be a difficult task to segregate the various races, creeds and color.

John C. Porter, *Mayor.*

CHARLESTON, S. C.

I am in receipt of your letter of October 19th, and in reply wish to say that Charleston has made no special plans for the relief of the unemployed. This work has all been handled through the Bureau of Social Welfare, and we have not as yet been required to add to the original appropriation, which was made the first of the year. This organization does not function in the county, but only takes care of the cases within the city, as the county does not assist this Bureau in its work.

The appropriation for the Bureau of Social Welfare is $25,280, which includes salaries of the director, case workers and office expenses.

Thomas P. Stoney, *Mayor.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 19th, addressed to former Mayor William F. Kunze of this city, and having reference to unemployment relief measures here, particularly with respect to the Negro population of this community.

There were no specific distinctions made between the white and colored people of Minneapolis last year—nor will any distinction be made this year—in the matter of unemployment relief, registrations in connection therewith, distribution of "made" and such other work as was available or will be created, or actual monetary or other assistance. Everyone is treated alike in this regard, as far as it is humanly possible to do so.

O. H. Behrens,
Secretary to Mayor.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

The city of Chattanooga is providing all the work possible for our Negro citizens. During the past winter we operated kitchens at our fire halls where members of their families were permitted to come and get hot, prepared food for themselves.

E. D. Bass, *Mayor.*

ATLANTA, GA.

In reply to your favor of the 19th inst. inquiring as to what the city of Atlanta is doing for its colored people, I beg to state that in all of our plans for emergency relief and for employment, we do not make any discrimination as to race. We do the same things for the colored people that we do for the white.

James L. Key, *Mayor.*

This is a meager basis upon which to deduce any conclusions. There has been undoubtedly in all these cities abundant goodwill. But, on the other hand, one has a feeling that in most of them, particularly when one considers the rather vague generalities of Charleston, Minneapolis, Chattanooga and Atlanta, unemployment relief has not functioned with any especial efficiency or comprehensive social uplift, so far as colored Americans are concerned. We shall continue this study in future numbers of The Crisis.

The Greater Gift

A CHRISTMAS STORY

By MARIE LOUISE FRENCH

All around Elizabeth Ann was pandemonium: Five and ten cent stores. Things that squawk for a nickel. Bawl and shimmer from Christmas trees. The glitter of silver paper. Salvation Army kettles—the bells tinkling.

Christmas time—Snow time—the tilting of little, clanging cars around the curves.

You felt all tight at the pit of you, with the thrill and glitter of expectancy.

There were rows and rows of electric lights, red and green and blue.

Elizabeth Ann—hugging herself in her shabby coat, with a shabbier collar, hurried along, and always—there was a face, a misty face. Very clearly and closely it bobbed alongside with myriads of others, except that it was more clear. And there was a man dressed up as a Santa—swinging a great razzle-dazzle. And Elizabeth Ann, who had a sob in her throat, thought of Betty—Betty who just could not get well—Betty,—who might not see another Christmas! For an instant, Elizabeth Ann thought her throat would burst; but she hurried on—glimpsing the windows, — seeing nothing. There was Jen, the eldest, poor, dear Jen, always needing something. So much you had to do for her and her family. And you wanted to do, so very much more always. Jen, who tried to be so independent, you loved her so, because she was so utterly dependent. And of course there was Paula—the baby. Paula was always laughing, her large brown eyes danced and her dimples were forever playing, flashing over her face.

It was good to work. But you wanted to. And anyway Elizabeth Ann was a real person to the people for whom she worked. Twenty years of her life for one family—

Why, only this morning she had received from "The Boss," as she called him, her annual Christmas present—three hundred dollars! ! He had smiled that wistful smile of his, bid her good bye—and wished her a merry Christmas. With all his money, he was unhappy. Christmas meant nothing to him. There was nothing that he wanted, there was no one who loved him,—for himself—except, perhaps—Elizabeth Ann ——!

There, there was that face again!—The black face—it looked sometimes as though there were a hint of a beard; but the wind, blowing flurries of snow in your face—you were never sure. Oh, the lovely din of everything! And,—glory be!—you would buy what you wanted with your own Christmas gift. You could give Betty —oh—what wouldn't you give Betty! Your lovely Betty waiting for you—her great dark eyes looking at you—beyond you. If she would only get well—if some miracle would heal Betty; she would never want or ask another thing in the world. Always that face—a haunting face—above the poor frayed collar—or was it frayed? You could never tell for the snow.

Elizabeth Ann—her eyes sparkling, felt for her pocketbook. Her Christmas money—her girls' Christmas—and it wasn't there.

Where —? What—? When? There were no words to answer. Her heart beat piteously. Of course, she would find it. Oh, it could not be lost —It must not be!

Up the street—one block—she walked. Tears — snow. The tears seemed to freeze with anguish on her cheeks. It was not true. It couldn't be—on she walked—blindly.

The sob in her throat would not be swallowed. And you glanced back—only for an instant to see that face again. And the man dressed as a Santa—you asked him, and you knew it was a waste of words. You knew it was useless—to wander around in a circle—longer. You met a neighbor and borrowed carfare home. And somehow you reached home. Might as well tell them, even Betty. Might as well get that over—poor dears. Elizabeth Ann knew she would feel the loss more than they would. They would try to comfort her. Paula, the youngest, would kiss the frozen tears away; Jen, the eldest, would smile the disappointment down. Jen was a widow with three children—and took care of Betty. Paula worked too. But still—she was her baby. Betty would kiss her eyes—and say, "It doesn't matter, dearest. We have each other!"

Elizabeth Ann came near the house and desperately tried to square her shoulders. She tried to wipe her tears away from always sparkling eyes. But the minute she opened the door, they knew. Each one, almost in one breath asked her—

"What has happened, Mother? What is it?"

Betty was sitting up in the big chair today. She had made herself very beautiful for Mumsie, that she might think she was better. She stretched her arms to her now, and Elizabeth Ann ran to her. Jen, calm outwardly, but —wondering, waited. And Paula—the youngest—was waiting too, breathlessly.

Elizabeth Ann finally told them. She did not cry real tears, not those that stream down your face, but the kind that hurt so—inside.

And Paula said, "Oh, my dear—, is that what it is? I thought the Boss had kicked in or something —!" And Betty kissed her eyes—tenderly, as she knew she would, and Jen—logically wanted, to know when and where she had missed her pocketbook? And perhaps, you couldn't tell,—perhaps a nice person found it ——

"Or an honest one"—said Betty.

"And anyway—we have you,—Mother dearest,—and we are all together—And that is everything —!" Paula said, laughing.

"But it meant so much to me—to all of us. Why, I was going to buy everything—the whole world—with that Christmas present."

What peaches they were, Elizabeth Ann thought. She knew that they were disappointed; but no reproaches, only words of tenderness and eyes of love for her. She was overwhelmed.

And then the bell rang. Jen was nearest the door. She opened it, and there stood the stranger. He of the dark, dim face and frayed collar, the face that had followed Elizabeth Ann through flurries of snow.

Her smile could be like the flash of a wing. She smiled now. There was serenity in that face, that caused an enormous quiet. And he stood just within the door.

"Who are you?" asked Elizabeth Ann. "What is it?"

"I am a man—a working man; and I have come to return this."

And there in his hands, which were so beautiful, was Elizabeth Ann's bag. And somehow, she could not open it. She knew—that everything was in it that had ever been there. She couldn't, just couldn't, offer him money. But the desire to do something, the desire to keep him standing there,—the need of his serenity and quietness,—the ache of everything in the world, inside her own heart.

"What can I do—!" she asked falteringly, "What — shall I do?"

"Tell us — too!" the three girls said.

"You have power to be and to give—without that," he said in his quiet voice. And he pointed to the bag in her hands.

He took them in with his eyes,—and they rested longer on Betty. And she smiled, as though they held a secret together, a knowing smile—in her eyes —on her lips.

And he said, as he turned to go, "You have *love,* the greatest gift of all. Good-night! "God bless you!" And as they followed him—beyond the door, "Good-night!"

The snow was so thick suddenly. Only with their hearts did they know that he was gone.

Outside it was snowing so—but it did not matter now—there was the Greater Gift—within.

The Reverend F. Joseph Faye
A Catholic priest in French West Africa recently ordained by the Archbishop of Paris in the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

Job-Hunters

A One Act Play

By H. F. V. EDWARD

THE CAST

William Johnson, Official of Public Employment Office.

Warren Thomas, a Student of Sociology and Volunteer Worker.

Clarence White,
George Washington,
Francis Taylor, } Unemployed.
A Chauffeur,
A Mechanic,

First Unemployed
Second Unemployed
Third Unemployed
Fourth Unemployed
Fifth Unemployed

Representative of the "Heavenly Messenger."

Distributor of the "Workmen's Daily."

A Woman Speaker of the Workers' League,

and a group of Unemployed.

Scene:
The Office of a Public Employment Office in Harlem.

Time:
July, 1931.

Official: (as he dusts desks and opens blinds. Line of men can be seen standing outside window.) It is three minutes to eight. I must hurry; government employment offices must be punctual and Harlem's Office must keep its good reputation. No C.P.T. here! (pause) Another day when I must listen to people's troubles and moanings. Yes, (recites)

The fever and the fret,
here is where men sit and hear each other groan.

(Knock at the door)
(shouts) Be patient, two more minutes.
(more knocks at door) (louder) Stop knocking!
(looks at his watch) It isn't eight o'clock yet.
(continued knocking and rattling) (angry) What's the matter with that impatient bunch!
(goes to the door, unlocks and opens it.)

Student Visitor: (entering) Good morning, Mr. Johnson. My name is Thomas, Warren Thomas. The director of public employment offices asked me to report to you.

Official: Oh, yes, Mr. Brady 'phoned me about you. You are a student working as a volunteer, aren't you? (Relocks door)

Student Visitor: (talkative and enthusiastic) Yes, I am studying sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. I am tremendously interested in government employment service, old age pension, unemployment insurance and such social legislation. You see, I am a socialist. I believe public employment offices are essential. It is the duty of the community to see that men get work and if they cannot find it, they should get unemployment insurance benefits, . . .

Official: (interrupting) Well, you can sit here near my desk, (moving a chair to his desk) and watch our system of registrations and placements. You'll learn a lot about life's problems here.

Student Visitor: I didn't see a single white man in the line outside. Does the law here demand segregation?

Official: Oh no, but the law is one thing and the prejudices of the officials enforcing it,—that's another.

Student Visitor: Have a cigar?

Official: (smiling) Well, we don't permit smoking in this office, but—I'll be glad to smoke it at home tonight after I have had supper. (puts cigar carefully into his pocket—looks at his watch) It's eight now, I must open the door. (goes across stage, opens door, men enter and sit down on benches, official returns to his desk. A chauffeur walks to the gate, stands there with a letter in his hand looking at the official)

Chauffeur: Mr. Johnson, you sent me a letter, said you had a job for me?

Official: Come in, let me see the letter—(looks at the letter) Oh yes, take a seat, please? (motions him to sit on chair in front of desk) We have a job here for a hackman, must be experienced and have licenses. Now, I know you have driven a taxi here for five years. This job pays 40% of the earnings. What do you think of it?

Chauffeur: (evidently disappointed) Oh,—why yes, I was in the taxi business for some time, but nowadays, mister, there ain't no money in it. And (hesitating) well, to tell you the truth, when I was in the taxi business, I got in with the sportin' crowd. You know how it is. Then with drinkin' and gamblin' I didn't bring any money home.—(pause) No,—I guess I don't take it. I promised the missus to quit the taxi game. Gee, I'd like to have sump'n steady, anything like chauffeurin' or truckin'.

Official: I am sorry, that's all I have in the chauffeuring line today. Stay around or call again tomorrow, will you?

Chauffeur (leaves desk, but stays in the office for a while.)

Official: (picks up slip of paper from desk, stands up, walks toward gate while reading.) Just a minute of quiet! (reads) I want an experienced car-washer, eight hours shift, nightwork, $25 per week, no Sunday night work. (four men rush up through the gate) Are you experienced with high pressure hose? (all nod affirmatively) I am sorry I have only one job, I have to pick one from among you. Let me have your names. (men give names to official, who writes them down and then looks up their cards.)

First Unemployed: (sitting on front bench reading newspaper) Here one banker says prosperity is just around the corner.

Second Unemployed: Yea, but he didn't say what street.

Third Unemployed: Sure ain't in Harlem.

Official: Mr. Jackson, your experience seems to fit best into that job. Here is your card, good luck. (addressing the others) I am sorry, men. (They walk back to the waiting room dejectedly)

Official: (again addressing men) I have another job here, if it can be called a job. Bell Hop wanted, small hotel, no wages, tips only, must bring own uniform.

Group of unemployed are amused, laugh.

Second Unemployed: Now, aint that sump'n.

Third Unemployed: Got to take your sandwich to work too?

Official: Is there anybody here, who wants to register? Anyone here who has not registered?

Clarence White and George Washington come through gate and are seated, official motions Clarence White to take seat near desk.

The Bread Line, Harlem

Official: What is your name? writing particulars on card)

Clarence White: Clarence White.

Official: Address?

Fourth Unemployed (snores loudly the others look at him)

Official (to Clarence White) Education?

Fourth Unemployed (snores again, unemployed laugh)

Official (looks up) Please wake that man up.

Fourth Unemployed (after much shaking by other unemployed awakens, looks drowsy.)

Official: (to fourth unemployed) Are you registered here?

Fourth Unemployed: No Sir.

Official: Will you come in here and be seated.

Fourth Unemployed: (stretches, walks slowly, takes a bite of chewing tobacco, group of unemployed is amused. He slumps down on chair inside gate.)

Official: A little less noise please! (addressing Clarence White) Why did you leave the job you held for three years after being graduated from High School?

Clarence White: (doubting, hesitating, faltering) Well, I guess I can tell you. (drawing closer to official) you see, I had some trouble with the boss about my wages. You know, always overtime and no extra pay. Well, I got sore and took it out in goods and—I was caught.

Official: I am glad you told me about that. Now when I am asked about references I shall be informed about the situation. Call here every day, will you? Something will turn up that will suit you. (Clarence White gets up and joins the waiting unemployed.) Next please!

George Washington: (taking seat at desk) Good mornin', how are yo'?

Official: Good morning.

George Washington: Very well, thank yo suh.

Official: What's your name and address?

George Washington: George Washington, 56 West 137th Street. Apartment 33.

Official: In what State were you born?

George Washington: Georgia, Suh, Gordon County.

Official: How old are you?

George Washington: Sixty - nine, comin' seventy on de 25th of next month, if de Lord spares me.

Official: How far did you go in school —what grade?

George Washington: We ain't had much schoolin' in dem days in Georgia, no suh—jes about a year.

Official: What kind of work did you do then—farming?

George Washington: Sho, farmin', den I went to Miami, Florida, worked on construction. Yo know, jes after dat big fire dey had dere about forty years ago.

Official (amused) Listen, Grandpop, I am not as old as all that.

George Washington (laughing heartily) Sho, yo ain't—sho, yo ain't.

Official (after having laughed heartily) How long have you been in New York?

George Washington: Goin' on thirty-five years.

Official: What was your last steady job?

George Washington: Longshoreman wid de Ward line. Worked dere ten years till last August. De boss came 'long and said: George, he said, listen, yo better take a rest. Yo gettin' too old for de job. Dat's what he said. Ain't worked since, steady. 'Couse, I'd saved a few dollars. So, I helped de missus wid de washin'. She's my second wife, a good woman, yes, suh. She's been doin' de washin' for Mrs. Epstein for years. Mrs. Epstein, she live on Jerome Avenue, corner of 170th Street.—I always take de wash up to her. So, about October ob last year she said to me: George, when things don't go so good, come and see me. Well, things got kind-a-tight. So, I went to see Mrs. Epstein. She's a fine lady, always talk good to me. She gave me a letter to some society down town and den I got de three-days-a-week job. But yo know, dat's finished now.

Official: Have you ever registered for Old Age Pension?

George Washington: What is dat?

Official: Don't you know that the State pays people over seventy about $30 per month?

George Washington: No, Suh.

Official: (writing on slip) You go to this office, tell them, that I sent you, — here is my card — and register for Old Age Pension.

George Washington: (overwhelmed) Oh, yo sure do me good, thank yo suh, thank yo suh, goodby suh, thank yo. (leaves office bowing out)

Student Visitor: Social legislation is certainly a blessing.

Official: Yes, but what can those men do, who are too young for Old Age Pension and too old for industry?

Representative of the "Heavenly Messenger": (enters, jovial) Good morning, good morning, Mr. Johnson, may I leave some copies of the 'Heavenly Messenger' here?

Official: Go ahead, you know where the rack is!

Second Unemployed: Better give us sump'n to eat.

Repres. But you need a strong spirit to face adversity.

Official: Hey, don't let us have any sermons and arguments.

Repres. (leaves copies in the rack and goes out, some men pick up copies)

Student Visitor: How can we have Christian fellowship in this world as long as we have to fight one another for jobs, for bread?

Official: Yes, you are right. (pause) Well, (to Fourth Unemployed) you are next. Why were you so sleepy?

Fourth Unemployed: I've been hikin' all the way from North Carolina. Came to see my married brother here, day befo' yisteday. But mah brother lost his job, an' his wife dont want to keep 'm no longer. So they bust up house-keepin'. I've been lookin' round two days, but couldn't catch nuthin'. Ah got no place to sleep an' that piece of apple 'bacci is all keeps me from starvin'.

Official: (to Third Unemployed) Say, Joe, come here a moment! (comes over to desk) You know what church is giving out food today? Take this man over and see that he gets something to eat and a place to sleep, will you?

Third Unemployed: Sure, come along, brother. Today it is the Saint Peter, they don't feed you so good no,—tomorrow, let me see, it's Mother Nazareth, you sure get a good square meal there . . . (as they go walking out)

Distributor of "Workman's Daily" (enters, carrying copies) Anybody here want the Workman's Daily, the fighter for the working classes?

Official: Please, this is no market place or public thoroughfare, besides, the men want food and jobs and not newspapers.

Distributor: If the men read this paper they will know how to get food and jobs.

Official: Please, no selling in here, I say.

Distributor: All right, boss. (leaves)

Mechanic: (leaving group of unemployed and walking to gate) Have you anything for me, sir? I have been looking everywhere, can't find a thing to do. Rent is behind, the landlord is getting nasty, the grocer's bill is overdue.

Official: I am sorry, I have no inquiry for a mechanic.

Mechanic: Anything will do, haven't you got anything?

Official: Hang around a bit, I may have something soon.

Mechanic: I cannot sit around quiet. I must have something soon. (leaves apparently greatly troubled)

Official (to Student Visitor) This man is an expert auto mechanic. Had his own shop for fifteen years in a small town in Alabama. Somehow, he got into a fight with a white man, his life was threatened and he came up here with his family, leaving all his property behind.

Student Visitor: Probably escaped a lynching—shocking.

(Telephone rings, unemployed's attention centers on official)

Official: (answering telephone) Public Employment Office.—What is the name? Yes, I have it. What are the hours? Six days a week. How much? $70 per month and room. What is your telephone number? Sure, I'll have a man there in about an hour. Yes, thank you, sir. (writes out order)

(to the men) I want a porter, a light colored porter for an apartment house, experienced, work from 7 to 7, six days a week, $70 per month and room.

Fifth Unemployed (walks up)

Official: Are you single?

Fifth Unemployed: Yes Sir,

Official: Have you done porter work?

Fifth Unemployed: Sure.

Official: What is your name? (conversation continues)

First Unemployed: (reading newspaper) Here is a white man, a broker, shoot his'self 'cause he's broke.

Second Unemployed: (stretches himself,—with an air of a philosopher) I tell you, some white folks can't stand bein' po'. Guess, we don't feel it 'cause we've always been po'. Shoot his'self,—crazy, who ever heard of a cullud man shoot his'self, 'cause he's po'?

Official (to fifth unemployed): Here is the card. See the address? Go there right away. Got no fare? Here take this nickel. (exit fifth unemployed).

Francis Taylor: (walks up to the gate)

Official: What can I do for you?

Francis Taylor: I'd like to have a job, sir.

Official: Have you registered here?

Francis Taylor: No, sir.

Official: Take a seat. What is your name?

Francis Taylor: Francis Taylor.

Official: Address?

Francis Taylor: 26 West 99th Street.

Official: How old are you?

Francis Taylor: Thirty-three years.

Official: How many children?

Francis Taylor: Eight.

Official: Eight?—Did you get any work under the scheme of the Prosser Committee?

Francis Taylor: Yes, I did. $15 a week for three days work.

Official: Were you able to live on $15 with a family of a wife and eight children?

Francis Taylor: Well, we had to.

Official: (reflecting) How old is your wife?

Francis Taylor: Thirty years old.

Official: Is she in good health?

Francis Taylor: She has trouble with her heart, she goes to the hospital. I go there too, have lumbago pretty bad.

Official: Have you ever heard of a Birth Control Clinic?

Francis Taylor: (startled at turn of conversation, sulkily) Yes, the A. I. C. P. told me to go there with the wife.

Official: Did you go?

Francis Taylor: No, I don't believe in that.

Official: In what?

Francis Taylor: They say it's so you won't have no more babies.

Official: Do you want to have more?

Francis Taylor: No, we ain't going to have no more, but I don't believe in going to a hospital for that. Hospitals is for when you get sick.

Official: (aroused) So it's all-right when you are sick but you don't believe in preventing sickness. Who pays the hospital bills for you and your wife? Somebody does. If your children are underfed and become sick, charity must provide help. Somebody must pay. Why? Because you are obstinate and refuse to keep your wife in the best health possible.

Speaker of Workers' League enters and distributes handbills.

Official: (continues) Here is the address of the clinic, go there and find out what it is all about. Then act for yourself.

Francis Taylor (reads the slip, rises slowly and disgruntled, joins the crowd)

Official: (noticing tumult) What's going on there. Here, lady, what are you doing? Do you hear me? (gets up and advances towards her.) Stop giving out handbills. This is a public employment office.

Speaker of W. L.: Why don't you give these men work? By the way, who do you think I am?

Official: Why, you are the Communist speaker from the street corner.

Speaker of W. L.: I am speaking for the Workers' League, we are working for the emancipation of the working classes. . . .

Official: (interrupting) All right, make your speeches on the street. I cannot permit you to hold your meetings in here. This is a public employment office.

Speaker of W. L.: (jeering) Employment Office, yes, (imitating) sorry, I haven't anything men, come back tomorrow.

Official: Please, go now. (takes her gently by the arm)

Speaker of W. L.: Take your hand off my arm, you're forgetting yourself! I thought you were a gentleman.

Official: (defeated, rushes to his desk, takes telephone in hand,—hesitates)

Speaker of W. L.: Here boys, take these handbills! (to official, taunting) I suppose you want to call the police. Tell'm you need protection from a little woman. They'll come and do their best to keep ideas out of the workers' head—with nightsticks. Ha, ha. . . . (exit)

Official: (tense with excitement to student visitor) Nothing would please her more than to have the police here, so she can get free publicity for her propaganda. (to men talking and reading handbills) That's all for this morning. We open again at one o'clock.

(A few leave, others rush suddenly to the window. Through right window, men can be seen running.)

Official: What's the matter now?

Men at window: Another poor devil is being dispossessed.

Putt'n out another family.

Mechanic: (after having passed the windows enters excitedly) My furniture is out on the street. I have been out all morning lookin' for work—just got home—found sheriffs putt'n out my furniture—wife and kids are on the street too—what can I do, Mr. Johnson?

Official: Be calm, just sit down. I will call up the Mayor's Emergency Committee. (picks up the telephone) Courtland 2340. Pardon me, Courtland 7-2340. Is this the Mayor's Emergency Committee on Unemployment? This is the Public Employment Office, Harlem. I have a very sad eviction case here, an eviction case. What? You do not handle any more eviction cases? Not since May 31st. Who is now taking care of . . . Nobody? What is going to happen to those poor families? Oh, you only take in children of broken homes and refer them to institutions. Call up the A.I.C.P.? The Association for the Improvement of the Conditions of the Poor is over-burdened with work. I know that. So, you can't do anything? All right, thank you.

(hangs up, dejected, troubled.)

Student Visitor: Now, if we had Unemployment Insurance . . .

Official: Yes, but we haven't.

Student Visitor: Isn't there a group of interested professional people to whom . . .

Official: (interrupting) The professional people have their problems. But they are not vitally interested in the problems of the laboring Negroes.

Student Visitor: Maybe the political leaders . . .

Official: They are too busy with politics.

Student Visitor: Isn't there a community organization . . .

Official: No, there is no civic organization representing the broad interests of the community.

(to himself) No Prosser Committee now. A.I.C.P. over-burdened. No relief from the Red Cross, this is no Act of God.

(to mechanic) Listen, go to the police station, tell them about your troubles. Let's see what they will do. Come back here at once. I will do my best in the meantime to help you. (shakes hands.)

(Mechanic leaves hurriedly, a group of unemployed, who had stood at the door, follow.)

(sad silence between official and student visitor.)

(The voice of a newspaper boy can be heard behind the scene.)

Newsboy: The Harlem News—All about the Chicago Riot—Three dead in the Chicago Riot—The Harlem News.

Official: (to student visitor) Here is a nickel, please get me a paper.

Student Visitor (runs out).

Official (to himself) I feel so helpless. Here is white society holding down the Negro to small jobs and small pay. Business becomes slack, the laborers are dumped on the street. But they must live! (shakes head) Real leadership is lacking. Oh, what is the way out of this misery?

Student Visitor (returning with paper, reading): Chicago Negroes stop eviction. Three Negroes killed. Court suspends all eviction orders.

Official: Blood, more blood. Force, the claws and fangs of the beast, is it the only way out of this brutal civilization?

(Curtain)

(This play is based on actual experience in a Harlem unemployment office. For permission to reproduce it, address THE CRISIS.*)*

LUNCHEONETTE
DYEING

IN HARLEM

Alessandro, First Duke of Florence

The Negro Medici

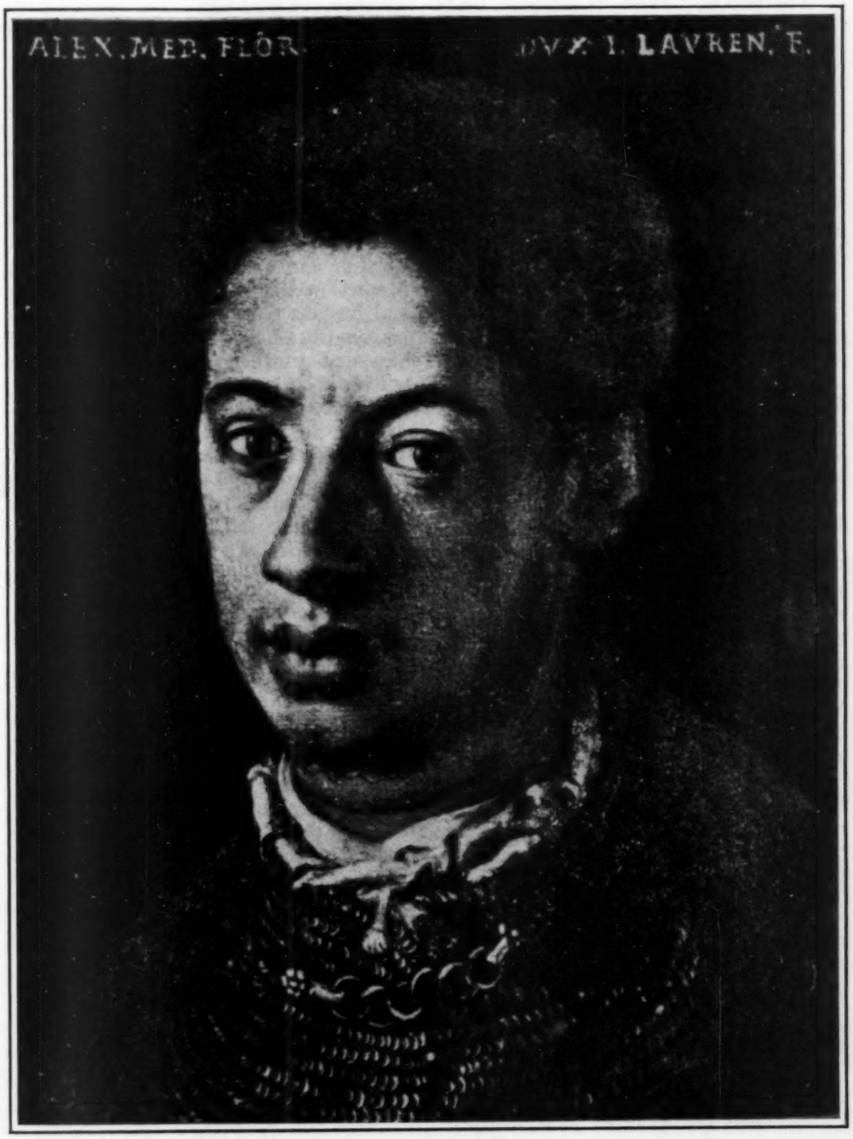
BY ARTHUR SCHOMBURG*

THE reign of Lorenzo the Magnificent (1449–1492) in Florence, Italy, connotes the highest expression of art in all its ramifications. Florence became the treasure house of the loveliest objects in the world long before Columbus discovered the New World.

Lorenzo succeeded his father in 1469, and for nine years ruled jointly with his younger brother Giuliano. This brother, who was assassinated in 1478, left an illegitimate son, Guilio (1475–1534) and this Guilio became Pope of the Roman Catholic Church in 1523, as Clement VII.

However, in plain American, there was "A Nigger in the Woodpile," for long before Clement VII was considered for high honors and princely attainment—long before the smoke slowly poured forth from the chimney of the Consistorial chambers of the Vatican in Rome, announcing his successful election to the Papacy—Guilio, as a youth, had fallen desperately in love with an African Venus, whom some claimed was a slave, others a trusted servant in the ducal household.

This woman, Anna, bore a love child, Alessandro, to the future pope. Then, to save her good name and that of Guilio, she was quickly married oft to the Duke of Urbino, who reigned in the city that gave birth to Raphael. All the authorities acknowledge these facts: "His mother was a mulatto slave, and he had dark skin, thick lips and the curly hair of a Negro. There is no doubt of this, though none cared at the time to contradict the Pope's assertion that he was the son of Lorenzo, Duke of Urbino and as such he has generally been mentioned in history, historians contenting themselves with saying he was reputed to be so, but was more probably Clement's own son."** Again, he is described as "Alessandro, whose woolly hair and Negro-like appearance had already caused him to be called the Moor."*** Yet another has said "His mother was a woman of color, a Tartar slave girl who passed for a wife of a courier." Trollope, the American historian of the Florentine Commonwealth, after looking at Alessandro's picture, discovers naturally that he was of "low type," but in this judgment he does not agree with the great Emperor Charles, King of Spain and Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. Charles, while staying at the Medici Palace with Alessandro, relates how pleasant it was to meet the Pope's relative.



Alessandro de Medici
First Hereditary Duke of Florence.

There must be secreted or pigeonholed somewhere, interesting facts concerning this favorite boy, before he was taken within the sacred cloisters of the Vatican. Alessandro, Anna's boy, was a shrewd lad and was naturally disliked and feared by his ambitious relatives; but he became the inseparable companion of Pope Clement VII. When the wheel of life registered his thirteenth birthday, Alessandro blossomed out with undisputed rights to the distinguished line of the Medici succession. The "fine Italian hand" of the Pope, unseen but clearly in evidence, was behind his "God-son"; and Ippolito, Cardinal and illegitimate grandson of Lorenzo, had no earthly chance to win the ducal throne on a political chess-board directed by the Pope's master mind.

---

*With some dates and historical connections by the Editor.

**Gino Capponi, vol. III, p. 167.

***Young, Medici, vol. 1, p. 496.

His eminent guardian bestowed great honors and princely gifts on Alessandro. In 1523, he made him joint ruler of Florence with his cousin Ippolito and under the guardianship of Cardinal Passerini. But the city was in turmoil and expelled its rulers.

Thereupon, Pope Clement made peace and alliance with the Emperor Charles V. and the Emperor captured Florence in 1530. Then the Emperor graciously assisted the Pope in carrying out his wishes to promote the welfare of his son. An agreement was signed at Bologna (1530) and Alessandro became first hereditary Duke of Florence.

Charles V., renowned in the military and political horizon of the old world and associated with the wealth and possessions of the new world, was power personified; and of his children, both his daughter, Margaret, of Parma (1522–1586) like her celebrated half-brother, Don Juan of Austria, who crushed the Turkish fleet at the battle of Lepanto, were illegitimate. The silent and beautiful monument of Parian marble in the Escorial monastery, pantheon of the Spanish kings, describes Don Juan to the casual visitor as *Filius Naturalis*. Likewise was the daughter Margaret, who at the age of fifteen was betrothed to Alessandro, the mulatto Medici. "The Barcelona treaty of the marriage provides that Alessandro, the natural son of Clement VII., should marry Margaret, thus dropping all affected doubts on the subject of Alessandro's parentage." *

The royal nuptials took place at San Lorenzo with all the pomp which a ruling Emperor of Germany, King of Spain and Naples, etc., could command for his daughter as a bride. The Pope, Clement VII., head of the Catholic church, all powerful and mighty, most feared in those days of temporal powers, ruler over great dominions, gave to his natural son generous gifts befitting his station. Both parents were entirely satisfied and lavished enough money on the event to ransom a king's crown.

But the throne which Alessandro gained was not easy to hold. The nobles were incensed at their loss of power to a hereditary monarch, confirmed by imperial patent and royal alliance. There was no question of color or race, but a bitter fight for lost privileges. Conspiracy was rife, centering about Cardinal Ippolito, who was poisoned, perhaps by order of Alessandro.

The character of Alessandro has been in dispute. He was a true Medici, patron of art and ruler of men. He surrounded himself with distinguished and able councillors—Vellori, Guicciardini and Valori; but he was also a Medici in his pleasures and excesses, and he was surrounded by Medici like his cousin Lorenzino, who betrayed him and murdered him in his sleep with the help of a hired desperado, January 5, 1537. The night outside showed the silvery stars twinkling, as the clock ticked away the minutes indoors. Low and high ecclesiastics gathered hurriedly, attendants were there to place the lifeless body of the Duke of Florence in the tomb of the Duke Urbino. Silently, with low words, they offered prayers for the repose of a soul ushered into eternity. The marble slab was gently replaced and every indication of forcing the tomb cleared away.

The assassins made their escape and for a time consternation reigned supreme in Florence! Cosimo I., Alessandro's cousin and successor, caused the traitor's house to be destroyed, making the place a street for the masses to tread on the wretched regicide.

Four centuries later, in fair and lovely Florence, in the palaces of the Medici, you may have strolled through the galleries of unsurpassed sculpture, artistic objects of infinite beauty, and wondered how all these priceless articles could be gathered in this city long before Columbus discovered America. Here, where Michael Angelo exercised his many-sided genius, where Titian's canvasses, resplendent in their charming and beautiful colors, view each other with soulful eyes,—here in the Uffizi Gallery is one picture that brings you back to look at it again.

You will have noticed among the Bronzino's remarkable paintings one labelled *"Alessandro, 1531–1537."* Look at it again, carefully, and you will be drawn closer by the fact it is unlike those other white men and rose-colored, fair women scattered in those magnificent halls among tombs of their ducal heads. Do not for a moment think that this is the picture of a menial, an efficient porter or a pleasant waiter. Make no such a mistake! It is the picture of the mulatto Duke.

Methinks if this had happened in North America, the picture would have been removed long ago and by some plausible excuse relegated to the cellar or entirely discarded. But the Florentines lived up to the judgment of history. The truth cannot be always concealed from the eyes of the world So here is the unvarnished story of the picture: A young man of Negro descent was married to the daughter of the Emperor of Germany, King of Spain and King of Naples, and he the first Duke of Florence.

During days of shadow or adversity, Florence would seek with devoutness and piety the Black Virgin of the Impruneta to be carried through the streets as an intercessional to help bring back peace and prosperity to the people. They had no prejudice against a black face, for their patron saint was the color of the first Duke of Florence.

Alexander Dumas, père, distinguished in French letters, and self-acknowledged of Negro descent, foremost historical novelist of his day, if not of all days, has left us this apt word: "Let the Medici rest in peace in their tombs of marble and porphyry; for they have done more for the glory of the world than any king, prince or emperor."

---

* Trollope Commonwealths of Florence, vol IV, p. 494.

Yes, Some of Us Know Negroes

By PAULINE CLEAVER

NO one can better understand the article by Nancy Cunard than myself. I was born in Georgia, where the prejudices are still 100%. It was the State that led in lynchings, and Child labor. I can not say I have any patriotic pride for my birth state.

Why I had a keen sense of fairness and justice, as a child, seems only natural, to those who believe God made us "naturally good." But, to me now it seems queer that the majority of persons I knew could have been so unfair, as the teachers, preachers and all in authority showed themselves.

While South, (I left after my first marriage—which was to a Northerner, called there a "Yankee")—I made it a point to meet some intelligent Negroes. I met Booker T. Washington, the late Negro of Tuskegee fame, and Dr. Crogman of Clark University, Atlanta, Ga. I also met many colored ministers and teachers of the Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta. I accepted dinner invitations at their homes. I had tea at Dr. Penn's, a colored man of culture. And, this is ALL I wish to say here. There are some of us—I believe many of us—who leave off all prejudices, when we meet personally persons of any race or creed, whom we find intelligent, refined, and modestly at ease. I found many, many colored persons of this type.

But—and this is a big "but" too—persons with prejudices will NOT permit themselves to become acquainted with the objects of their prejudice. It is so with everything.

Therefore, what do we need most? We need Understanding. And we need mind-stretching exercises. We need more curiosity about folks and things which we do not understand. Every person, every race, every thought or creed, should receive fair, just and a kindly understanding. Pre-judging is Ignorance;—nothing else. No use to look for soft words to make it sound half justified. Snobbery, artificial aristocracy is decadent. Real worth should be recognized. The Negro, too, has something the white man hasn't, something he should preserve dearly—and never let become "standardized out of him." He has mirth, joy, laughter and a wonderful sense of humour. It is an almost unconscious humour. It is lifegiving. And, he is cheerful, without the luxuries of life. He is cheerful in riches or poverty. And dances thro' life, when he is natural. And, his dancing is rhythmic.

I disliked the unfairness of the South. I was widowed when twenty-one. I had an infant only ten months old. I moved to New York City with my faithful, happy, loving, colored nursemaid, my baby, my trunks and bank book. That was All—and enough! Here I've heard Negroes lecture, sing, seen them dance, and express their wonderful gifts. They are no different from their white brother. It is, to my mind, only a matter of education, and intelligence. Negroes must arrive at their rightful place. And, only the ignorant and blind, those who refuse to see, attempt any barriers to this. Negroes, of course, should have every right that any race or color has. And—when more of them feel the need of culture and education, and when more of the higher ones, help the ones not yet in the "thinking class," then their progress will be rapid. Let us all THINK fairly, if only for our own good. We are not benefitting any other, when we strive to do only the Just and Right thing. We are merely proving our common sense. But, common-sense is not so common as it sounds.

The Ecumenical Conference and Race Relations

By J. A. MARTIN

Editor of Sunday School Periodicals, Colored M.E. Church

The Rejected Resolution

May not the great Nations constituting World Methodism seek in a very definite way to enter the realm of what might be called practical statesmanship, such as that of the American people in the matter of Prohibition, and offer a solution of the following problems: Full freedom of the East Indians, the South African, the American Negro, Haiti and the Philippino and indeed all of the darker races of the world?

While we realize that there must be a full separation of church and state, may not the churches at least set themselves very methodically to the task of cataloging the specific barriers between races, wherein the darker races are made victims of race prejudice, and in pointing out these specific injustices, make war upon them to the end of extermination?

We have plenty of glittering generalities that abound in sympathy. This we fully appreciate, but too often sympathetic generalities filled with declarations of good-will die in the meetings and we return to our respective Nations and races to face practically the same problems and become the victims of caste. For example: Segregation in America upon railway trains; the grievances of the East Indians that can be better named by the English and the East Indians themselves; the full freedom of South Africa from grave injustices practiced upon them by money powers; the prevention of the exercise of National independence in the case of Haiti, are all questions that should be brought before the church and studied concertedly with the type of education that will inform our ministers upon these injustices.

It is herein recommended, therefore, that a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to catalogue these grave injustices to the end that we may practically set ourselves to the task of wiping them out. In this connection we have no more striking example that best illustrates the present situation in church and National affairs, one preaching brotherhood and the other freedom, than the example of the Priest who preached "Love God and neighbor," and passed by a bleeding man on the other side of the road. It was the Samaritan who fulfilled the commandment, as we know, putting blood and life into the symbols and the word became "flesh" and dwelt among men.

THE great Ecumenical Conference has just finished its sessions at Atlanta, Georgia. Naturally, the Negro problem was present, first in the matter of segregation of white and colored delegates, and secondly, in the resolutions. I am sending you a resolution that was introduced in Group IV. This group had for its study the subject: "Wider Human Relationships." It covered the entire period of ten days, met at 2:30 each afternoon. Many addresses of a general nature were given. Each urged, as usual, "Inter-racial Good Will." When it came time for the Committee on Findings to make its report Friday afternoon, the last day of the session of that group, there was an omission in pointing out specific evils such as indicated in this resolution. Immediately we introduced the above resolution asking that it become a part of the report of the Committee on Findings.

The Reverend Robert Bond, Wesleyan Church, London, was presiding. He ruled the motion out of order upon the ground that there had been no discussion in Group IV bearing upon "Specific Evils." Even though Bishop Smith of the M.E. Church, J. W. Eichelberger of the Zion Church and

(*Will you please turn to page* 435)

A Page of West Indian Poetry

Poetry in the West Indies has been too often only an imitation of European models, in form and content. The young Negro poets presented here, however, are doing much to free the poetry of their islands from out-worn foreign patterns. Nicholas Guillen has written with great success in the dialect of the Cuban Negro using the rhythms of Caribbean folk-music. Regino Pedrosa has put into verse his background as a factory worker in Havana and as a child of Chinese and Negro blood. In Haiti, Jacques Roumain writes of the black peasants and the African strain in the New World. And all three of these poets are vastly concerned with the problems of the darker peoples. These translations from the Spanish, and the French, are my own attempts to render the originals in English.—LANGSTON HUGHES.

Arrival

By NICHOLAS GUILLEN

HERE we are!

Our words come fresh from the woods
And the strong sun rises in our veins.

Our fists are strong,
They guide the oars.

In the depths of our eyes great palm-trees sleep—
but our cry cuts the air like drops of new gold.
Our feet, hard and flat,
strike the dust of the abandoned roads
too narrow for our numbers.
We know where the waters are born
and we love them,
bearing under red-hot skies
the swift burdens of our boats.

Our songs are like muscles
beneath the skin of our souls,
our simple songs.

We bring smoke in the morning,
fire above the night,
knives like tempered pieces of the new moon
sharpened for the hides of beasts,
alligators in the mud,
bows that shoot dreams,
the belt of the tropics,
and the spirit clean—
we bring our mark to the final profile of America.

Companions, here we are!

The city awaits us with frail palaces
like the hives of wild bees,
streets dry like rivers
when there is no rain in the mountains,
houses staring with the frightened eyes of their windows—
but the deans of the town will give us milk and honey
and crown us with green leaves.

Companions, here we are!

Beneath the sun
our sweaty skins reflect the damp faces of the conquered.
In the night, stars burn
at the tips of our torches.
Our laughter rises with the morning
above the rivers
and the birds.

The Conquerors

By REGINO PEDROSO

THEY passed this way. Avaricious epics flamed in their eyes from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They came in iron boots, long guns on their shoulders,
and the land wild.

What truth did they preach to men?
What gospel of joy to suffering humanity?
What psalm of Justice over the immense lands
did their iron cannon raise toward the skies?
In the name of law and peace they came. . . .
Came toward the people calling them brothers:
And as in Holy Writ, America was the Christ
who saw them rend the earth like garments,
and fight over the free tunic of their destiny!
They passed this way.
They came in the name of a new democracy:
even on the highest peaks of the Andes
they slept the deep and brutal sleep of bayonets.
They passed this way.
With new postulates of liberty they came:
reaching as far as the old land of Li Tai Pe
on the floating skyscrapers of their battleships,
amidst the clamor of weak and torn nations.
They crossed here.
Now toward their barracks in Wall Street they go:
sacks of dollars on their shoulders,
and the land wild.

Guinea

By JACQUES ROUMAIN

IT is the long road to Guinea
death takes you down.
Here are the boughs, the trees, the forests.
Listen to the sounds of the wind
in the long hair of eternal night.
It is the long road to Guinea
where your fathers await you without impatience.
Along the route they talk.
They wait.
This is the hour when the streams rattle like beads of bone.
It is the long road to Guinea
where no bright welcome is made for you
into the dark land of dark men:
under a smoky sky pierced by the cries of birds,
about the eye of the river
the eyelashes of the trees open on decaying light.
There, there awaits you beside the water
a quiet village, and the hut of your fathers,
and the hard ancestral stone
where your head will rest at last.

When the Tom-Tom Beats

By JACQUES ROUMAIN

YOUR heart trembles in the shadows like a face reflected in troubled water.
The old mirage rises from the pit of the night.
You know the sweet sorcery of the past:
a river carries you far away from the banks,
Carries you toward the ancestral landscape.
Listen to those voices: they sing the sadness of love.
In the mountain, hear that tom-tom
panting like the breast of a young black girl.
Your soul is a reflection in the whispering water
where your forefathers bent their obscure faces.
Its secret movement takes you into the darkness.
And the white that made you mulatto
is only a bit of foam thrown away,
like spit, on the face of the river.

Proposition

By NICHOLAS GUILLEN

TONIGHT
when the moon comes out
I shall change it into money.
But I should be sorry
if people knew about it—
for the moon is an old
family treasure.

Cane

By NICHOLAS GUILLEN

NEGRO
in the cane fields.
White man
above the cane fields.
Earth
beneath the cane fields.
Blood
that flows from us.

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

EUROPE

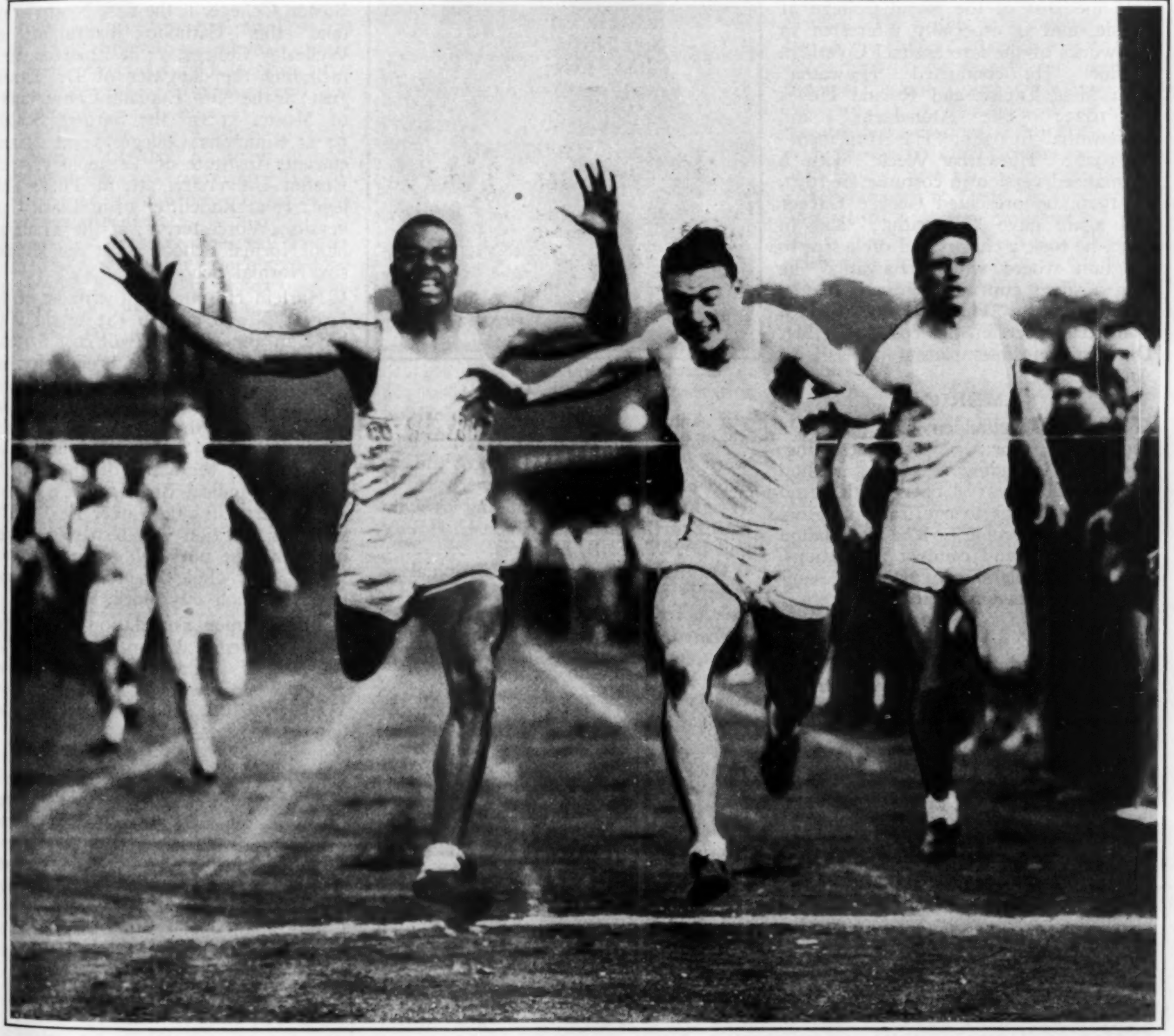
¶ The Belgian Architect Lacoste, whose work at the Colonial Exposition at Paris has evoked much praise, is participating for the Belgian Congo in the International Exposition of Colonial art to be held in Italy. His work and that of certain natives show the birth of a modern African school of art. Much of the work, although not all, is done by young Europeans who have lived long in Africa, and imitated and developed native art.

¶ The Director of the Ethnographical Museum at the Trocadero, Paris, has made an archaeological expedition to French Africa and collected important specimens of native art; especially the Caves of Katiba were visited which contained many inscriptions and rock carvings. In all, 1,500 objects were collected for the Trocadero Museum.

¶ G. Spencer Pryse, a well known English artist, painted some years ago one hundred portraits and scenes of West Africa. They were of great beauty and originality and were widely exhibited. An attempt has been made to keep the collection unbroken and housed in some worthy place, but it has been impossible to raise the money. The pictures are now at the Imperial Institute, London.

¶ Miss Alison Burroughs, daughter of Charles Burroughs, the reader, has gone to Geneva, Switzerland to study at the Dalcroze School of Eurythmics and Music.

¶ Last October in Brussells, the King



THE SUPERIOR RACE?

Yes, the white man won by a nose, but Ward of Western Reserve University was so close a second that Squires of Case School is claiming no superiority of race. At Cleveland, O., last May.

of Belgium, formally installed the Commission of the National Albert Park. This commission consist of eighteen scientists, composed of Belgians, English, French, Swedish, Dutch and Americans. The park consists of five hundred thousand acres in the midst of the Belgian Congo, and is set apart as a sanctuary for the preservation of African wild life. The conception of this park is due to the late Carl Akeley, who first suggested it.

¶ Mr. Van Sertima, a graduate of Oxford in Arts and Law was called to the bar in British Guiana, in 1921 and last April was made King's Council. While in Oxford he attained first class honors in Civil Law.

¶ Douglas M. Durston, a white Englishman, conducts the Plymouth College of Music, at Plymouth, England. He is gold medalist of the Royal College of Music, and is especially interested in the works of the late Samuel Coleridge Taylor. He conducted "Hiawatha" with Miss Taylor and Roland Hayes in 1923; "The Atonement," and "Hiawatha" in 1924; "The Atonement" in 1926; "Hiawatha Week" with a dramatized version in costume, in 1927. In 1929, he presented George Garner and again gave "Hiawatha;" and in 1930, he took a chorus and orchestra to Belgium where with "Hiawatha" he won a silver cup and gold medal. In 1921, he gave "The Atonement" in a dramatized version in costume. Mr. Durston is contemplating a visit to America.

AMERICA

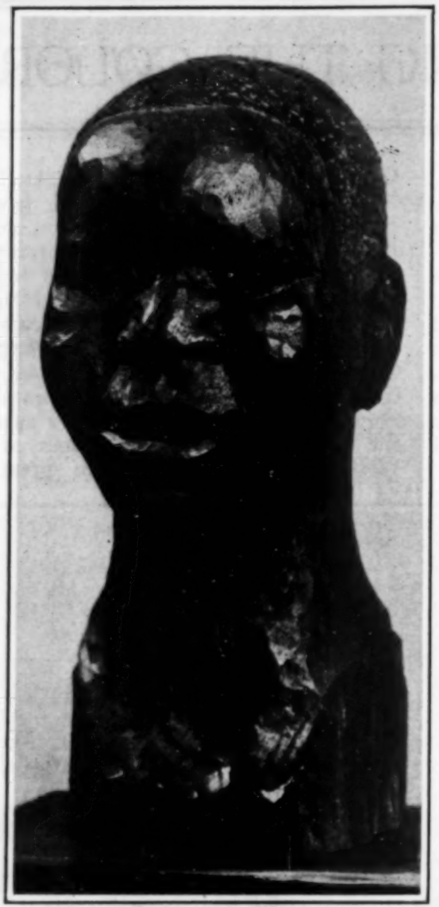
¶ Bernarr MacFadden has formed a foundation for physical training, which he is endowing with 5 million dollars. He says: "There shall be no discrimination as to age, race, religion, sex, creed or color." The foundation will maintain and conduct institutions, establish scholarships, maintain sanitariums, gymnasiums, camps, etc.

¶ The *World To-morrow* recently sponsored 100 peace meetings throughout the United States. In New York City, a mass meeting at Mecca Temple was addressed by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Dr. Stephen Wise, Newton W. Rowell, a former Canadian Cabinet Minister, and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

¶ Phil Edwards, the sensational runner, is studying medicine at McGill University, Canada. At a recent track meet, he broke the running record which had stood for twenty-three years, and was wildly acclaimed by the undergraduates. A white correspondent writes: "I can readily understand the reason for the great respect paid him by our students. He is a gentleman, a conscientious student, and an exceptional athlete."

THE EAST

¶ The National Negro Bankers Association met in Philadelphia, in their 7th Annual session, with some thirty-five colored banks represented. They were welcomed by the mayor of the city and among the speakers were R. R. Wright, Sr., C. C. Spaulding of Durham, North Carolina; Albon C. Holsey, and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.



Sculpture in Wood
by Cedric Winters, page 429

¶ Dr. J. P. Turner of Philadelphia has recently been made police surgeon. He was born in North Carolina, in 1885, educated in the public schools of New York, and the college of the City of New York. He took his M.D. at Shaw University in 1906 and afterward did graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania. For twenty years he was medical examiner in the public schools of Philadelphia, and is the first Negro to be appointed police surgeon, a position which he received after Civil Service examination where he made the highest mark of thirty applicants. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the National Medical Association and the Philadelphia Academy of Medicine. He is married and has one daughter.

¶ Louise Stokes, a colored high school junior of Malden, Mass., won Mayor Curley's award for general excellence in athletics in Boston, in September. She is New England Champion for the 100 yard dash.

¶ An Inter-national Student Service Conference was held last September at Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. There were 200 delegates, 125 of them representing 39 foreign countries. The problems of Students and Race, took a whole day. Among the speakers was Miss Marion Cuthbert, former Dean of women at Talladega College, who stressed the underprivilege of the Negro as a worker. Another speaker was John Hope, president of Atlanta University. Work of Negro artists was exhibited by the Harmon Foundation and also prints and oil paintings by James Lesesne Wells were shown.

¶ In New England colleges, the *Boston Chronicle* finds Negro students distributed as follows: At Harvard, 24, of whom 10 are undergraduates; at Boston College, 1, the first Negro to attend this Catholic institution; at Wellesley College, 7; at Emerson, two, including the daughter of Dr. Ernest Just; at the New England Conservatory of Music, 11; at the Sargent School, 5; at Simmons College, 7; at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 5; at Boston University, 28; at Tuft's College, 3; at Radcliffe, 1; at Clark University, Worcester, 1; at the Framingham Normal School, 2; at the Middlesex Normal School, 2.

¶ Harlem Hospital, in the midst of the largest Negro city in the world is to have an annex which will cost $2,500,000. The ground was broken for the women's pavilion and nurses' home recently in the presence of Mayor Walker and the President of the Borough. Dr. Louis Wright, police surgeon and secretary of the Harlem Hospital Medical Board, took a prominent part in the exercises. The women's pavilion will be seven stories high, and the nurses home nine stories high. The whole hospital will occupy nearly a whole city block.

¶ The Harmon Foundation held an exhibit of Negro art in the Open Art Galleries of Oakland, California, during November. The federation of Colored Womens' Clubs and other organizations co-operated.

¶ Booklovers and artists of New York City, have formed a temporary organization to preserve the L. S. Alexander Gumby collection of original manuscripts and scrapbooks. This group is giving an "Arts Ball" on November 18, for the benefit of a Gumby Fund. Gumby's studio was for years a center that sponsored the efforts of many young writers both Negro and white.

BORDER STATES

¶ Some of the Negro colleges are establishing self-service cafeterias in their dining-rooms. The most recent is at Morgan College which is equipped with frigidaires, electric toasters, electric dish-washer, and oak tables.

¶Joseph L. Johnson, Professor of Physiology and head of the Department of Physiology in the School of Medicine, Howard University, has received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago. Dr. Johnson graduated from the Pennsylvania State College, taught in Kansas and Missouri, and took his degree of M.D. at the University of Chicago, in 1931. He has contributed to scientific journals on his studies of metabolism.

¶The colored Catholic parishes of Washington have developed an annual mystery play which is given in Anacostia. It has been directed by Leo P. Wilson of the College of Education at Howard, and includes tableaux and Negro spirituals.

¶Howard University has enrolled this year, 1735 students, of whom 514 are in Liberal Arts; 540 in Education; 109 are in the graduate division, and 402 in the professional schools.

¶Last October the National Technical Association held its third Annual meeting at Howard University. Charles S. Duke, an architectural engineer of Illinois is President.

¶Benjamin Brawley, the well known colored author, has been appointed Professor of English at Howard University. He formerly taught at Morehouse College and Shaw University. He is the author of many books, including "The Social History of the American Negro," "The Negro in Literature and Art," and two studies of English literature.

¶Mrs. Harriet Gibbs Marshall is seeking to develop a Negro music center connected with the Washington Conservatory of Music. This Conservatory, which she founded in 1903, has been in operation twenty-eight years. A fund has already been started for this work.

¶A committee for Relief of West Virginia Miners has its office at Room 2004, 104 Fifth Avenue. The colored workers among these miners are members of the Mine Workers Union and hold responsible positions in the locals. They form a fourth of the 20,000 miners in the Kanawha Coal Fields and are on strike against low wages and feudalism, and for the right of free assemblage. Persons interested may send contributions.

Wm. L. Hutcherson, page 429

SOUTH EAST

¶Fessenden Academy, Florida, under the American Missionary Association has begun its 41st year of service. It has just completed a new administration building.

¶Nathaniel Dett is retiring from his position as Director of Music at Hampton Institute. No reason is given except his desire to "devote himself to creative work." One wonders why this was not made possible at Hampton.

¶Mrs. F. E. Watt, Jacksonville, Florida, has been awarded Fourth Prize, as a result of THE CRISIS Agent's Summer Contest. She sold a total of 600 copies for the months of July and August, an increase of 100% over her regular monthly order.

Mrs. Watt is a loyal and efficient member of THE CRISIS Family and we extend to her our hearty congratulations.

MIDDLE WEST

¶In Evansville, Indiana, a colored man tapped on the window of a parked car which contained a traffic policeman and a woman. The policeman shot the man and then arranged with the traffic force to accuse him of a hold-up and theft. At the last moment the truth came out and the traffic squad has been suspended.

¶Robert L. Bailey has been made Assistant Attorney General of the State of Indiana. He is a graduate of Talladega College and the Indiana Law School. He is the only colored member of the Indiana Bar Association, and on several occasions presided over the Marion Circuit Court. He has represented the N. A. A. C. P. in suits, on various occasions. Attorney General, James L. Ogden, who appointed Mr. Bailey, was the only state official who attempted to bring the lynchers at Marion, to trial and punishment. Mr. Bailey has taken part in a number of celebrated cases in which the Civil Rights of Negroes were in question.

¶At Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, Ohio, Augustus Grist, Jr., a Negro baritone, appeared in recital with the organist.

¶At the recent Army rifle match held at Camp Perry, Ohio, five Negro Sergeants took part and two of them won places on the Army Infantry team. Press dispatches neglected to mention this fact.

¶The attempt at Michigan University to keep colored girls out of the dormitories has partially failed. Two Michigan colored women have been admitted to the regular dormitories and the special dormitory for colored women

Dr. J. L. Johnson, page 431

R. L. Bailey

Dr. E. F. Frazier, page 428

Dr. J. P. Turner, page 426

has been put on a better basis with a matron in charge.

¶ The Cleveland Institute of Music gave scholarships in Piano to Irene Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stafford Williams and to Mariet Webb Biggs, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Biggs. The awards were governed by competitive tryouts.

¶ The Northern Ohio Chapter of the American Guild of Organists held a contest for students between the ages of eighteen and nineteen years in October at Emmanuel Episcopal Church of Cleveland. The winner of the contest was a Negro, Orrin C. Suthern, nineteen years of age, the son of Rev. W. B. Suthern of St. Andrews Episcopal Church of Cleveland and a student of Western Reserve University. Having won this honor qualified Mr. Suthern to play at the Guild Conference held in Youngstown, Ohio, October 12th and 13th. This is the first time that a Negro has appeared at a Guild Conference Recital.

¶ The local Chapter of the University of Wisconsin voted unanimously to eliminate the clause in the national constitution of Delta Sigma Rho, which bars Negroes from membership. This fraternity is the national honorary debating society and all its chapters are now voting throughout the country on dropping the color bar.

¶ At the autumn convocation of the University of Chicago, the degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred on E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology at Fisk University. Mr. Frazier received his master's degree at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1920, and in the following year went to the New York School of Social Work as a research fellow. In 1921, he received a fellowship from the American-Scandinavian Foundation to study the folk high schools in Denmark. After returning to America, he became professor of sociology at Morehouse College. From 1922 to 1927, he was director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, whose establishment as a professional school of social work with solid financial support from two foundations was due to Mr. Frazier's efforts. After leaving Atlanta he became a research assistant in the department of sociology at the University of Chicago, where he made a study of the Negro family. This study is being published by the University of Chicago Press and will appear in December in the University of Chicago Sociological Series. Mr. Frazier has contributed numerous articles to both popular and scientific magazines, including THE CRISIS, *Current History,* the *Forum,* the *Nation, Opportunity,* the *American Journal of Sociology,* the Journal of *Negro History,* and *Social Forces.* At the present time he is working on a study of the Negro family in the South, through a grant from the Social Science Research Council.

MIDDLE SOUTH

¶ Hale Woodruff, a Negro artist of Indianapolis, has been studying four years in France, and will be next year a member of the faculty of the Atlanta University laboratory school where he will have charge of the Art Department. He was born in Cairo, Illinois, and studied in Indianapolis, and the Chicago Art Institute.

¶ Dr. William Henry Crogman and his wife are both dead at Kansas City, Missouri. Dr. Crogman was ninety years old and for years was connected with Clark University, Atlanta, Georgia. He was a man of the highest attainments in scholarship and of outstanding moral character. An article on his life and work will appear in a later number of THE CRISIS.

¶ Atlanta School of Social Work has begun its 12th year with the largest enrollment it has ever had. Fifteen states are represented. Forrester B. Washington is President.

¶ Atlanta University has received a gift of one million dollars, which will be used as a building fund to erect modern dormitories and a President's home and to establish an endowment fund for repairs. Work is progressing on the $300,000 library which will serve the University, Morehouse and Spelman colleges. Morehouse has succeeded in raising $800,000 endowment. Of this, $300,000 came from the General Education Board, and $100,000 from the Rosenwald Fund. Negroes contributed $100,000.

¶ William W. Alexander, executive of the Inter-racial counsel at Atlanta, has become acting President of the New Dillard University at New Orleans. He will not give up his position in

Roy Wilkins and Mrs. Daisy Lampkin receive the Mayor of New York City as a member of the N. A. A. C. P.

Atlanta, but will help to develop the new institution, which results from the union of New Orleans University, Straight College and the Flint Goodridge Hospital. The hospital will begin to operate the first of next year. The school plant will occupy 75 acres on the Gentilly Road. Construction of the plant has not yet begun.

FAR WEST

¶In San Antonio, Texas, a Negro high school is to be erected. Every site selected has brought protests from white neighbors. Finally, a location was purchased across the street from the House of the Good Shepherd, a Catholic school for delinquent girls. As a result, the entire diocese from Archbishop Drossaerts down, are protesting. Among those protesting are the Council of Catholic Women and the Catholic Daughters of America, and some 15,000 others.

¶Dr. S. S. Turner is a colored Catholic of Los Angeles, California. Dr. Turner tried to have his little daughter entered into the school carried on by Sisters of the Precious Blood, at San Luis Rey, California. His daughter was a graduate of St. Patrick's parochial school and Dr. Turner's application was signed by John C. Cantwell, Bishop of Los Angeles and San Diego. The Sister Superior replied, September 8: "We have tried to have a colored child once before and it was a failure. The parents of the other children complained very much, and from the colored child's point of view, its stay was not pleasant for it suffered much from its companions." Sisters of the Precious Blood!

¶Whittier College, California, informs us that the report they sent us concerning their dormitories last August was incorrect. The report said that no Negroes were admitted to the dormitories. On the contrary, the President of Whittier assures us that they make no discrimination in their dormitories.

¶In Portland, Oregon, a popularity contest was held during a recent drive for membership in the N. A. A. C. P. There are only about 1,500 Negroes in the city, but 350 members were gained, and about 100 subscriptions to the CRISIS. Mrs. Jessie Grayson headed the Women's Auxiliary and sponsored the drive. The portraits of the successful girls form the frontispiece of this month's CRISIS.

SOUTH WEST

¶The cut printed on page 390 of the November CRISIS, was that of the late Reverend Mother Austin, head of the Sisters of the Holy Family, New Orleans and not that of Mother Mary Theodore. Mother Austin was the sixth Superior of this congregation which was founded by two colored women in 1842.

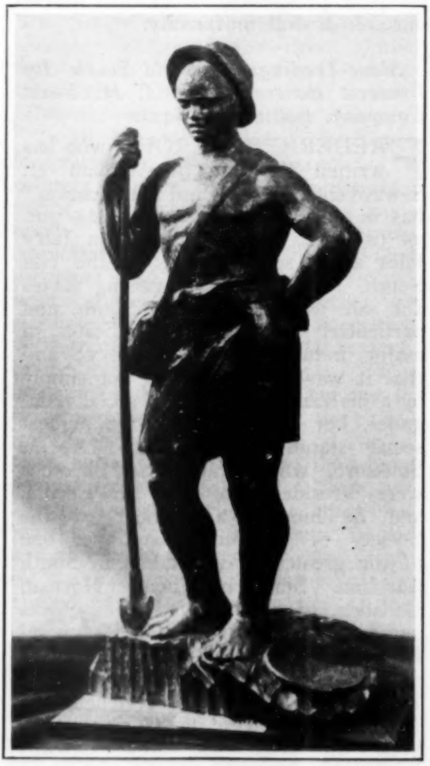
¶Walter L. Hutcherson is dead at Tulsa, Oklahoma, at the age of 39. He was Secretary of the Water St. Branch of the Y. M. C. A., and was one of the best known and most influential men of his race in the Middle West. During the World War, he was Captain in the A. E. F., and then was connected with Y. M. C. A. work at Wichita, Kans.. and finally at Tulsa. Especially at Wichita, Hutcherson was most successful as a promoter of inter-racial friendship. He was trained at Tuskegee Institute and is survived by a widow and four young sons.

THE WEST INDIES

¶Mrs. Alice Dunbar-Nelson has been lecturing at the Alexandrian Theatre, at Hamilton, Bermuda.

¶Cedric Winters, a colored artist from British Guiana is attracting attention by his work as a sculptor, especially in wood. He is 22 years of age and was discovered by a Negro doctor on a trip to South America. It is hoped that a way may be opened for Winters to come to the United States and receive training.

¶Nigera, West Africa, has contributed $5,000 for the relief of Belize, the capital of British Honduras which was recently ruined by a hurricane. The news of this hurricane was broadcast by radio by a colored operator. His name and act were suppressed by the news agencies, when they learned his race.



Sculpture in Wood by Cedric Winters

¶The August-September number of *Atenas,* an illustrated monthly review published by colored folk at Havana, has an article of the Editor of THE CRISIS, with portrait. It says "Dr. Du Bois, a man contemporary with Booker T. Washington—(born 10 years later, in Great Barrington, Mass.—1868) represents the aspiration which has placed the Afro-American at the peak of the world's interest and admiration. The triumphant philosophy of Dr. Du Bois asserts that the Negro better serves his own interests, those of his country, and those of universal culture, contributing to them his specific talent, character and thought; focusing the social, economic and political problems, not from the little corner where the traditions of slavery would keep the Negro, but from the eminence which culture and ethics grant to all men. It is an unprecedented and magnificent gesture toward spiritual liberation."

WEST AFRICA

¶It is reported that the International Commission sitting at Geneva is about to adopt immediate measures for reform in Liberia, and that the Firestone Company may be assigned by the League of Nations to re-organize finances and commerce.

¶Dr. Nanka Bruce has been elected a representative for Accra in the legislative Council of the Gold Coast, West Africa.

¶His Highness, Ademola II., the Alake of Abeokuta, Nigeria, British West Africa, has celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday. He gave a luncheon at his palace to Sir Kitoji Ajasa, one of the new black Knights of West Africa. The English Resident and officers and merchants were present.

¶A recent Order in Council has changed the composition of the legislative council of Sierra Leone. The British Governor will appoint 11 members; three members will be elected, and seven members will be nominated. Among the nominated members, three must be paramount chiefs. This still leaves the government with an overwhelming majority.

¶In two recent articles, Sir Michael O'Dwyer is sure that West Africans have no more capacity for self-rule than Indians; while the Right Hon. J. M. Kenworthy says that the proper policy is to prepare the way for associating Africans step by step with the government of their countries, and that it is absurd to contend that members of the African race can not be made capable of carrying on efficient government themselves.

¶Sergeant-Major James Benin of the Nigerian police, West Africa, has been

(*Will you please turn to page* 436)

THE BROWSING READER

Brown America. The story of a new race. Edwin R. Embree. New York. Viking Press.

MR. EMBREE has made a book of the Negro problem interesting because of the novelty of his approach. Born in the South, he knows the kind of talk that Southerners decline to listen to, and, on the other hand, as the grandson of the founder of Berea College, an Abolitionist who was mobbed twenty-two times, Mr. Embree is a Liberal and knows what the South must learn and think about if it is going to be civilized. His approach, therefore, to the main subjects is most interesting: What, for instance, one can say to the South about the Negro in Reconstruction, the question of miscegenation, the problem of racial absorption and lynching? Mr. Embree's approach to Reconstruction is perhaps the most dramatic thing in the book. Without questioning the questionable assaults of men like Bowers, the author quotes a disgraceful instance of grafting, and then, almost as an aside, remarks that this refers to New York City and not to the South. After that, he has a chance to say:

"Whatever their faults and foibles, these Reconstruction legislatures have a good deal to their credit. They instituted school laws with mandatory provisions for control and support and so gave the South its first adequate public school system. They opened the ballot boxes and jury systems to white men who had been debarred previously from an exercise of these functions by property qualifications. They extended local home rule in southern states, abolished the whipping post, branding irons, and stocks, and established precedents of not invading the rights of persons—honorable precedents which have been sadly neglected in modern American practice."

In the matter of race mixture, his very title shows his thesis that a new race is already growing up in the United States compounded of black, white and Indian blood, and gaining a subtle psychology and recognizable racial characteristics. He deliberately turns aside to tell of the struggles of John G. Fee, and then gives an excellent account of Negro education, with the quite innocent comment:

"Colored students were, of course, received on equal terms with white. My grandfather even insisted on having at least one Negro on the faculty as an overt evidence of lack of all discrimination. Things went well. The students got along together. Attending the preparatory school as a boy, it never occurred to me that it was anything out of the ordinary to study and recite with Negroes. Some of them were brighter than I was; some of them were duller. It all seemed very natural."

His treatment of Negro health and Negro labor, and especially of the current color discrimination, are all good, and he has a most sympathetic interpretation of Negro music and art. The book ends with a thoughtful note, because after all the logical summary of his whole argument is that Negroes should be treated as men according to their deserts, and if they are treated as men, there naturally must be social contact and intermingling. But Embree says:

"My fear is not that the Negro will not be absorbed into American life, but that he may be so completely 'Americanized' that, ceasing to have any characteristic individuality, he will simply swell the ranks of standardized mediocrity. This nation, in my opinion, can better have a little irregularity, even a little disorderliness and lack of complete prosperity, rather than flatten out into a dull uniformity."

Slave-Trading in the Old South. By Frederic Bancroft. The J. H. Furst Company, Baltimore. $4.00.

FREDERIC BANCROFT, who has written the life of William H. Seward and "Calhoun and Nullification," has in this volume of 415 pages, put, let us hope, a final quietus on fairy tales about selling slaves in the Old South. He shows that raising slaves for sale was all over the South, and particularly in the Border States, a major industry during slavery; and that it was participated in not simply by a disfranchised class of social renegades, but by persons of the highest social standing, like Louis D. De Saussure, whose father and brother were Presidents of the St. Cecilia, and he himself a member of the Society of Cincinnati, and yet one of the greatest slave traders in South Carolina. Similarly, Thomas Norman Gadsden, of a celebrated family, was paramount in the trade. The Richmond Directory of 1852, shows 28 prominent slave traders, and in 1869, at least 65. In Savannah, Memphis, Natchez, and New Orleans, were great slave markets. In 1842, the New Orleans Directory gives 185 established slave traders, and by 1860, the volume of trade in New Orleans was larger than that of Richmond and Charlotte combined. There were 25 slave depots, where children, concubines and black laborers were for sale. Mr. Bancroft estimates that in the decade 1830-40, Virginia exported 117,938 slaves, and that Mississippi, during the same decade, imported over 100,000. Similar estimates for other Southern states show how vast proportions this trade obtained. It is interesting to know that Mr. Bancroft's book is not published by one of the leading commercial publishers, but that just as in the case of the book on "The Southern Oligarchy," by William H. Scaggs, it had to be put on the market by a commercial firm and probably in the same way will be ignored by those who are interested in distorting history and making Negro slavery in the United States a benevolent institution.

Zeke. By Mary White Ovington. Harcourt, Brace and Company. $2.00.

YEARS ago in 1913, when THE CRISIS was but three years old, it made a venture in publication and brought out a little story called "Hazel" by Mary White Ovington which was illustrated by Harry Roseland. Many children have read and loved that book since. And now comes a sort of sequel written for larger children and by a more experienced hand. Zeke represents another generation in Hazel's family. He comes from the country in Alabama and enters a school like Tuskegee; and then follows a racy boy's story with all school difficulties and temptations, with work from raising chickens to algebra, and play from cornets to baseball. It is a clean, interesting, fine piece of work, and colored mothers and fathers are going to find it easier to put into their children's hands this Christmas a book which they will not only love to read but which will be free from the sneers and veiled insults of too many of the white children's books.

Cosas de Negros: Rectificaciones y Revelaciones de Folklore y de Historia, par Vicinte Rossi. Cordoba, Argentina. Privately printed.

WHEN the Argentine tango came into resplendent popularity in the cities of Paris, London, and Berlin, in 1914, hardly anyone would admit, if he knew, that the dance was a Negro dance. As Señor Rossi says

(*Will you please turn to page* 437)

Postscript

by W. E. B. Du Bois

JOBS FOR NEGROES

WE are beginning this month a series of articles on the place of the American Negro in industry. First and naturally, we are talking about the present depression. But this, grave as it is, but points the way to wider and deeper thought and more comprehensive planning. The real emancipation of the black race in America has not yet been accomplished. Emancipation means: first, a chance to earn a living under modern conditions; and afterwards, a consequent freedom of spirit and effort for life itself. It meant that in 1863. It means it even more today when the economic snarls of civilization are far greater than ever before. Whether we think of politics or art, of religion or education, we have got to think of income, of wages and salary, and rents. And until Negroes in America have an assured and permanent place in American industry, they will still be serfs; they will still be disfranchised; they will still be inefficient with only limited powers of spiritual expression.

INDUSTRY COMES TO THE SOUTH

THE most amazing book which I have read in the last year is "The Coming of Industry to the South," edited by Dr. W. J. Carson of the University of Pennsylvania. It is a volume of less than 300 pages, published by the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

It traces and makes clear the economic revolution which is going on in the former slave states. Persons who do not know of this fundamental change, must talk no further of the Negro problem until they learn.

A change has come over the South, and the cause of that change is the new industry. The South has become a center of manufacture. It sends out eight thousand million dollars worth of manufactures every year. It is exploiting natural resources; it is developing electric power; it is manufacturing goods, and all discussions of the South and the Negro must take this metamorphosis into account.

Slavery, retarded and distorted Southern economy and its results are still felt. Wages are lower. Common labor gets from 50% to 65% as much as laborers elsewhere in the country, and skilled and semi-skilled workers get only 65% to 85%. The labor movement in the South is backward but it has begun, although it is operating chiefly among white workers. In the meantime, the industrialization of the South goes forward. It was only about half as far industrialized as the whole country in 1910, and three-fifths as far in 1920. But today its proportion probably has reached four-fifths.

The South is of increasing importance in the manufacture of tobacco, cottonseed oil, furniture and wood products, iron and steel, fertilizers and chemicals, paper, cement, ceramics, the repair and building of railroad equipment. To this we must add lumbering, oil refining, flour and rice milling, and the processing of sugar cane. Especially in the textile industries do we see revolution. Most of our cotton goods are now manufactured in the South. The South manufactures 84% of the sheeting, 82% of the print cloths, 83% of the toweling and 92% of the tablecloths. The manufacture of rayon is almost entirely a Southern industry.

In all this manufacturing, the Negro is practically excluded, except as a common laborer. In tobacco manufacturing, of which the South has a monopoly, Negro labor is more largely employed: but mostly in the unskilled processes and at low wages. In the iron and steel industries, Negroes are employed as miners, in competition with convicts; and to a lesser extent, in the manufacturing processes. They are employed in lumbering, but not in furniture manufacturing. In the chemical industries, which have shown a vast increase in the South, they have comparatively small part. They are largely represented among the coal miners; but, on the other hand, in the new development of power, the greatest development for the future of the United States and particularly of the South, the Negro plays almost no part.

The harnessing of the rivers for the production of electric power is one of the most rapidly growing industries in the United States, and the Southern power province is growing faster than any other. North Carolina, Alabama, West Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and even Mississippi, have been centers of astonishing growth in the production of electric power. Power in almost unlimited quantities can be produced cheaper in the Southern power province than anywhere in the United States, except the Niagara Falls and the St. Lawrence River. In all this development, the Negro has only the least remunerative jobs and few openings are being made or planned for him in the future development of industry. As industry goes South, he comes North; being forced out by his lack of political power, poor educational facilities, liability to mob law, absence of capital and organization, and especially absence of jobs in the new industry.

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH

A MILLION Negroes have come North in fifteen years. They have found all sorts of difficulties, especially in housing, discrimination on the part of trade unions, and in meeting the necessary changes in living conditions. Nevertheless, they have found work; they have become common laborers; they have gone into the iron and steel industries, into the making of automobiles, into housework, and into some of the factories, especially in the needle trades. Gradually, Northern industry is absorbing them as a reservoir of common labor and in some skilled lines. But they are newcomers; they are marginal workers; they are largely unskilled, and they have a hard road to travel.

THE DEPRESSION

ON black workers, North and South, has fallen the economic depression. But what its results have been, it is not easy to state and THE CRISIS is seeking to find a more reliable basis of fact than we seem to have. Nevertheless, it is clear that the Negro population, being the poorest and weakest, has suffered most in this depression, and that its recovery will be long and slow. It will lag behind the rest of the nation. For these very reasons, this is manifestly the time for planning the future.

First of all, then, what is the situation so far as Negro employment and social suffering is concerned? We are going to publish a number of articles illustrating this situation and we have begun this by a sort of official survey from the mayors of various cities, for the most part vague but neverthelesss showing on the whole, effort and desire to relieve suffering among Negro workers. This gathering of facts will go on. But beyond that must come plans. We need, for the American Negro, a five-year plan for the guidance of his footsteps toward a firm place in American industry, and we need this not only for his sake but for the sake of the whole country.

The Editor has touched on this subject in general terms in the pamphlet "Education and work" which was delivered, first, as a Commencement address at Howard University in 1930. He has attempted here to point out the failure of both higher and industrial education properly to attack the problem of the Negro in Industry, and has called upon them to face this situation. This line of argument THE CRISIS proposes to carry further until we can establish for the Negro race in the United States a carefully formulated plan of vocational guidance for men and women as well as children which shall seek to complete the emancipation begun in 1863, and allow the Negro to walk the world like a free man.

The good work goes on but our task is not yet finished. We must remember the following supporters of Judge Parker:

Fall of 1932
Bingham of Connecticut
Shortridge of California
Watson of Indiana

Fall of 1934
Kean of New Jersey
Fess of Ohio
Goldsborough of Indiana
Hatfield of West Virginia
Reed of Pennsylvania
Townsend of Delaware
Walcott of Connecticut

BAIRD

THE N. A. A. C. P. did not defeat David Baird, Jr., for Governor of New Jersey. But we helped. In fact we helped a whole lot. The efforts of three or four venal black politicians who tried to stem the tide brought only derision from thinking Negro voters. Baird, as United States Senator, voted for Parker. He not only voted for Parker, but called our fight "clever newspaper publicity," and offered New Jersey Negroes jobs in exchange for self-respect. Mr. Baird of New Jersey has joined Messrs. McCulloch of Ohio and Allen of Kansas.

HAITI

IF we did not have the proof before us, we could hardly believe the last word from Haiti. The President turns over to Haiti all of its governmental functions except the police and finance. That makes us uneasy, but after all, as a first step it deserves commendation, and the second we hoped would follow. We feared that the power which the American Occupation still had over finance and the Marines would make them virtually dictators and make it impossible for the Haitian Government to function successfully.

Our fears were realized even sooner than we expected. The Haitian Legislature which adjourned last August voted the annual budget at $6,548,608, which was a reduction of nearly $2,500,000 as compared with the Budget of 1929. The American Financial Agent, however, declared that this budget must be reduced to $6,445,000. The Haitian Government proposed, therefore, that there be a reduction of 3% or 4% in the salaries of all government officials, including the Americans. The Americans refused to consent to a reduction of their salaries and the financial agent, Sidney De la Rue, declared that he was going further to reduce the Budget to $6,000,000, and disregard entirely the vote of the Legislature!

The Haitian Government warned Mr. De la Rue that he would be held responsible for any expenditure made without their consent. Thereupon, the American Minister, Dana Monro, calmly sent an ultimatum to the Haitian Government declaring that until they agreed to the budget, the only salaries which would be paid out of the Haitians' own money would be those of the Americans!

Information concerning this situation came to the N. A. A. C. P., and we immediately made the facts known to the President. The result is that Mr. Dana Monro, Pooh Bah and Lord High Executioner of Black West Indians, has backed down gracefully and we learn from a press dispatch that the Haitian Budget will be $6,400,000, and that the Americans have "voluntarily" permitted their large salaries to be reduced in the same proportion as the small Haitian stipends.

We would like the Japanese to take notice of this activity of America in Haiti and to ask the League of Nations under the Pact of Paris if it should not demand the withdrawal of the United States Marines and financial dictators from Haiti in order to avert war!

TO PUBLISHERS

THE attention of publishers is called to the Du Bois Literary Prize of $1,000:

1. Mrs. E. R. Mathews offers an annual prize of $1,000 for published books written by Negroes. The first prize in to be given in the fall of 1932.

2. Only books of fiction published during the calendar years 1929, 1930 and 1931 will be considered for the 1932 prize. Of the books published, certain ones will be chosen by the Nominating Committee between May 15 and July 1, 1932.

The following Advisory Board has kindly assumed the duty of recommending books for the consideration of the Nominating Committee:

Charles W. Chesnutt
Dorothy Canfield Fisher
Du Bose Heywood
Waldo Frank
William Allen White
Eugene O'Neill
Carl van Doren
Sinclair Lewis
Edna St. Vincent Millay
Mordecai Johnson

3. In 1933, books of non-fiction published in 1930, 1931 and 1932 will be considered, and in 1934, books of poetry published during 1931, 1932 and 1933; and so on in rotation.

4. The books chosen by the Nominating Committee will be submitted to a Board of Judges selected annually by the Committee and the prize volume will be announced on October 1. The presentation of the prize will take place not later than November 15, 1932.

Publishers are invited to submit copies of books for the consideration of the Nominating Committee. The following Nominating Committee will consider such books, together with such books as are recommended by the Advisory Board:

Oliver La Farge, Trustee.
William Stanley Braithwaite
Lewis Gannett
James Weldon Johnson
W. E. B. Du Bois

Persons or publishers who have books which they wish considered by the Nominating Committee may send them at any time to the Du Bois Literary Prize, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

AGAIN THAT CAPITAL "N"

ALLYN AND BACON are well-known publishers of educational books. In 1930, Miss Virginia Ruffin, a teacher at the Downingtown School brought to the attention of this publishing house that they were spelling Negro with a small "n". They declared in reply that they proposed to use a small "n", emphasizing the fact that Negro is the correlative for white, which of course it is not. Black is the correlative for white. The Downingtown School thereupon discontinued the purchase of books from Allyn and Bacon. After a year's thought, Allyn and Bacon have seen the light, and have written Miss Ruffin as follows:

(*Will you please turn to page* 438)

But what really goes on there?

Now read the Truth about Liberia!

Here the distinguished Negro writer, George Schuyler, after months of investigating the Black "Republic," has created a novel based on facts as they are in Liberia today—an absorbing, shocking story, omitting nothing, exaggerating nothing. $2.50

SLAVES TODAY

A STORY OF LIBERIA

By GEORGE SCHUYLER

BREWER, WARREN & PUTNAM, INC.
6 East 53rd St. New York

The Modern Sunday Schools

are open on Sunday, October 18th, and every Sunday thereafter from 10 to 12 a. m. at the following places:

Queens Labor Lyceum
785 Forest Ave., Brooklyn
Bronx, 2075 Clinton Ave.
Yorkville, 347 E. 72nd St., N. Y. C.

Seventy
BIRTH CONTROL CLINICS
Standard Handbook and Directory

Survey by Nat. Com. on Maternal Health: 71,845 patients; fees if any; results; professional standing of those in the work; how to find doctors, plan clinics; law, opinions for and against.
Order from Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, $4.
Cheap ed. in paper by sending $1 to the author, **Caroline H. Robinson,** Swarthmore, Pa.

"BEHIND THE SCENES"
by ELIZABETH KECKLEY
or
THIRTY YEARS a SLAVE and FOUR YEARS in the WHITE HOUSE
republished by
STANSIL & LEE
268 Clinton St. Buffalo, N. Y.

Read *"The Builders Schools"*

A Solution of the Race Problem

The Latest Race Book. Depicting a new spirit of co-operation. 35c per copy. 20c to agents. If ambitious can make $4.00 to $5.00 per day.

***Write* R. MALLORY**
4053 Clinton Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota

THESE BOOKS

Merit *Your* Attention

THE NEGRO MOTHER
and other dramatic recitations
by Langston Hughes

Dark Youth, Broke, The Big-Timer, and other inspiring, humorous, and dramatic poems suitable for reading aloud. With decorations by Prentiss Taylor.
THE GOLDEN STAIR PRESS
23 Bank Street, N. Y. C. Price 25c.

THE STORY OF HAITI
by
Harriet Gibbs Marshall

A volume that furnishes a birdseye view of the Island of Haiti and filled with historical detail.
(The Christopher Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.)
Price $2.00

SONS OF AFRICA
by
G. A. Gollock

Biographical sketches of native Africans who have achieved unusual success from the time of Columbus to the present.
(Friendship Press, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.)
Cover and decorations by Aaron Douglas. Price $1.50

WEST INDIAN TREASURERS
by
Winifred Hulbert

A fascinating history of the Caribbean Islands where the Negro has played so important a role in all that has happened.
(Friendship Press, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.)
Price $1.00

BUSINESS BOOKS

Big opportunities, with new Plans and Ways to Make Money

NEGRO BOOKS

All kinds of books are being written about the Negro. What do you know about this important people? Write

DUNBAR COMPANY
222 W. 133rd St. New York City

A Sequel to HAZEL

ZEKE

MARY WHITE OVINGTON

Every boy and girl should have a copy for Christmas

MARY WHITE OVINGTON'S

ZEKE

$2.00 Harcourt, Brace & Co.
383 Madison Ave., N. Y.

DOROTHY ROOSEVELT

The "Write" Gift for the Children

***Individual Name* $1.00 Post Paid**
PENCIL SETS

***"De Luxe"* genuine embossed leather case, coin pocket, gold trimmed as illustrated. Fine ruler, penholder and colorful assortment of pencils.** *Any name engraved in 18 Kt. Gold.* **Point Protector and Sharpener included.**
SUPREME IN ITS CLASS
FOR ADULTS—Twelve Pencils in beautiful gift box. *Any name engraved in 18 Kt. Gold.* **75c**
Send Cash, Check or Money Order

IMPRINT PENCIL CO., Inc.
122 Fifth Ave. New York City

Order Your Christmas

BOOKS

from THE CRISIS
69 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

THE CRISIS Bookstore carries a complete collection of books by or about Negroes.

We will be glad to send you a price list.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED
FOR

Adam vs. Ape-Man and Ethiopia

Startling Race Facts—A History of Mankind

BY

Edward A. Johnson, LL.D.

AFRICA
CRADLE of MANKIND
X

President Hoover writes the first letter about the book. J. E. Spingarn, Pres. N. A. A. C. P.; Cleveland G. Allen, N. Y. Correspondent, Chicago Defender; Raleigh News-Observer, leading white daily, and many others praise it. William J. Schieffelin writes, "I am reading it a second time." "It is modernly scientific," Dr. W. E. B Du Bois. Big Commissions to Agents. Single Copy $2.

Negro NOT next to the ape, according to science. African commander of a "thousand thousand" men. African City of a hundred gates. Ethiopian temples and pyramids and Sphinx, the grandest and most colossal architecture the world ever knew. Thin lips, straight hair classify other races next to the ape but not the Negro.

Address E. A. JOHNSON, 17 West 132nd St., New York City

READERS OF THE CRISIS

PROTECT YOURSELF AND FAMILY WITH

REAL LIFE INSURANCE

Only **$1.00** per Month

Amount of Insurance You Get for $1.00 Per Month

Age	Amt. of Triple Indemnity	Amt. of Double Indemnity	Amt. for Natural Death
10	$2,055.00	$1,370.00	$685.00
11	2,025.00	1,350.00	675.00
12	1,995.00	1,330.00	665.00
13	1,962.00	1,308.00	654.00
14	1,932.00	1,288.00	644.00
15	1,908.00	1,272.00	636.00
16	1,875.00	1,250.00	625.00
17	1,839.00	1,225.00	613.00
18	1,803.00	1,202.00	601.00
19	1,767.00	1,178.00	589.00
20	1,731.00	1,154.00	577.00
21	1,698.00	1,132.00	566.00
22	1,659.00	1,106.00	553.00
23	1,623.00	1,082.00	541.00
24	1,587.00	1,058.00	529.00
25	1,548.00	1,032.00	516.00
26	1,515.00	1,016.00	505.00
27	1,479.00	986.00	493.00
28	1,443.00	962.00	481.00
29	1,407.00	938.00	469.00
30	1,368.00	912.00	456.00
31	1,332.00	888.00	444.00
32	1,299.00	862.00	433.00
33	1,263.00	842.00	421.00
34	1,227.00	818.00	409.00
35	1,191.00	794.00	397.00
36	1,155.00	770.00	385.00
37	1,122.00	748.00	374.00
38	1,086.00	724.00	362.00
39	1,053.00	702.00	351.00
40	1,017.00	678.00	339.00
41	984.00	656.00	328.00
42	951.00	634.00	317.00
43	918.00	612.00	306.00
44	885.00	590.00	295.00
45	852.00	568.00	284.00
46	819.00	546.00	273.00
47	789.00	526.00	263.00
48	756.00	504.00	252.00
49	726.00	484.00	242.00

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION—NO RED TAPE—FULL CASH SURRENDER VALUE—POLICY ISSUED ON LEGAL RESERVE BASIS

Don't go around unprotected another day. Read the table, at left, and find the age of the person to be insured. The figures alongside tell you how much insurance is received for $1.00 per month. Note that you get twice as much if death is due to an accident and three times as much if death is due to travel accidents. Once insurance is secured at the present age, the cost never goes up. It is your duty as husband or wife to have your family protected. Send in the coupon with **$1.00 TODAY and be safe.**

Read What Others Say

Too much cannot be said concerning your wonderful Insurance Co. Your prompt settlement of my claim made me very happy.—Mrs. I. M. Johnson, 623 W. 10th St., Little Rock, Ark.

Underwriters Insurance Service is most prompt and courteous. I recommend it to every one.—L. B. Williams, 4802 Indiana Ave., Chicago.

We pray that the Underwriters Insurance Co. may ever go on being successful, for we are highly pleased with its service.—Garther & Elizabeth Marshall, Indianapolis, Ind.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

UNDERWRITERS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
3218 South Michigan Boulevard, Dept. C., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: I want to take advantage of your offer of a Special Life Insurance Policy without medical examination or red tape of any kind. I enclose check or money order for $1 to pay for first month's premium.

My Name Is..
Write name in full—Do not use initials.

My Address Is..
Street City State

Date of Birth..................................My Age Is............

Beneficiary ....
(Write here the full name of the persons to whom you want insurance paid at your death)

NOTE — This insurance will become effective if and when issued by the Underwriters Mutual Life Insurance Company at its Home Office in Chicago. A short-form application for this insurance will be mailed to applicants in accordance with requirements. The Underwriters Mutual Life Insurance Company reserves the right to reject any application for this Insurance for any cause whatsoever, and in such cases will return to the applicant the full amount of the payment sent with this Coupon. This offer open only to persons between 9½ and 50 years of age. Only one Policy to a person.

Particular People Take Note!
Coffo Hair Dressing Will *Please* You!

Years of practical experience in Beauty Treatment and extensive experiments are behind every package of COFFO HAIR DRESSING. Because of this it fills every requirement of the perfect preparation.

Frank Wilson, star of Singin' the Blues

COFFO keeps hair in place all day.
COFFO is easily and quickly applied.
COFFO leaves hair looking naturally straight.
COFFO never discolors the most sensitive hair.
COFFO is pleasingly scented.
COFFO gives the effect you want.
COFFO is not "messy."
COFFO is guaranteed to straighten your hair.

Hair texture varies. The dressing that is ideal for one person might not serve another. Because of this COFFO HAIR DRESSING is made in two grades: Regular and Double Strength. Regular is designed for hair easily controlled. Double Strength conquers stubborn hair.

For best results shampoo the hair and apply COFFO HAIR DRESSING while hair and scalp are moist. Then comb lustrous, straight, natural hair.

If your local druggist can not supply you with COFFO HAIR DRESSING, order direct from the manufacturers. Send 50c in coin or stamps for a generous package.

COFFO MANUFACTURING CO.
Atlantic City,
New Jersey

NORMAN B. STERRETT & SON
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
NOTARY PUBLIC
2107 5th Ave. Tel. HArlem 7-8684
Near 129th St.

M. WILLIAMS
Funeral Director
Calls Promptly Attended To
Lady Attendant
24 E. 130th St. New York City
(Formerly 216 W. 62nd St.)
Phone Harlem 7-6490

MORTICIANS

E. W. Wainwright and SON *INC.*
Licensed
UNDERTAKERS
and EMBALMERS
CHAPEL OF SERVICE
OF SINCERITY
OF REDUCED COSTS

Complete Funerals $150

MAIN OFFICE
162 W. 136th St., N. Y. City
PHONE, EDG.—4-1086
BRANCH OFFICE
173 Main St., Nyack, N. Y.
PHONE, NYACK 1039

Office Phone
BRadhurst 2-2005
Night Phone
EDgecombe 4-5458
HARRY C. SEASE
LICENSED
Undertaker and Embalmer
Office
2469-7th Avenue
Bet. 143rd & 144th Sts.
New York City
Residence
2460-7th Avenue
Apartment 32
New York City

O. G. Howell Evelyn Cooper Howell
HOWELL & HOWELL
Licensed Funeral Directors
Prompt, Efficient Service
Notary Public
Phone
Tillinghast 5-1394
111 W. 132nd St.
New York City

MAMIE R. WHITE
LICENSED UNDERTAKER — NOTARY PUBLIC
Courtesy, Satisfaction and Economy
Residence
20 West 130th St.
Phone HArlem 7-4486
Office
2169 Fifth Avenue
Phone TIllinghast 5-8016
NEW YORK CITY

Phone Edgecombe 9049 Beautiful Chapel Free
RODNEY DADE & BROS.
Efficient and Reliable Service
2244 Seventh Avenue New York City
(Corner of 132nd St.)
Prices to suit all
Our refereners—anyone of the many we have served

Tele.: TIllinghast 5-8221 Notary Public
LOUISE B. HART
Incorporated
UNDERTAKER and EMBALMER
Prompt Service Day or Night
Moderate Prices
2284 Seventh Ave. New York City

Experience Is the Best Teacher
1904 1931
Turner Undertaking & Embalming Co., Inc.
Main Office: 107 W. 136th Street
BRadhurst 2-0347 New York
BRANCH OFFICES
292 Livonia Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. B. Carter, Mgr.
Hammels, Long Island
Far Rockaway District
Beach 84th St.
Wm. Hill, Mgr.

N. A. A. C. P. ANNUAL MEETING

THE Nominating Committee for members of the National Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P. reports the following nominees for terms expiring December 31, 1934:

Jane Addams, Chicago; Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, New York; Dr. Vernon F. Bunce, Orange, N. J.; Hon. Arthur Capper, Topeka; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York; Florence Kelley, New York; Mary White Ovington, New York; Charles Edward Russell, Washington; Maggie L. Walker, Richmond; William Allen White, Emporia, Kansas; Dr. Louis T. Wright, New York.

Nine of the nominations are for reelection. The new members of the Board are Mr. William Allen White, editor of the Emporia, Kansas, *Gazette*, and Dr. Vernon F. Bunce of Orange, N. J., President of the New Jersey State Conference of Branches.

The Nominating Committee is composed of: J. E. Spingarn, Chairman; Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, T. G. Nutter.

These members of the Board will be voted upon at the annual meeting of the Association which will be held at the National Offices, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the afternoon of Monday, January 4, 1932, at 2:30 p. m. In addition to election of officers there will be read on that occasion the annual reports of the Secretary and other officials.

The annual mass meeting of the Association will be held, as usual, in New York City on the afternoon of Sunday, January 3rd. The speakers and place will be announced later in the public press.

ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE

(*Continued from page* 423)

others contended that there had been discussions upon "Specific Evils" the chair persisted and did rule the motion out of order. A heated debate followed and the chair was sustained; thus the resolution was lost and did not become a part of the recommendations of the most interesting group of the entire Ecumenical Conference.

Immediately upon the defeat of the enclosed resolution, Mr. J. W. Eichelberger of Chicago, introduced the following:

"Inasmuch as the chair has been sustained in his ruling Specific Evils are barred from the report from the Committee on Findings and in order that we may be regular and comply very fully with his ruling, Be it resolved: That any and all references

ARTISTS' DIRECTORY

Who's Who

SCHOOL, church and club executives, when arranging single programs or a series of entertainments, will find it to their advantage to consult this column for available artists.

LANGSTON HUGHES (Poet and Lecturer). Reading his own poems, now booking for his first tour of the South. Schools, Lodges, Churches, Clubs. For terms and dates write: Artists' Directory, The Crisis, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MAURICE HUNTER (Pantomime). Unique, impressive, original characterizations, including dramatizations of folk songs. Silent drama recitals that give vivid portrayals of unusual characters. Programs are done to musical accompaniment. Now booking for winter season. Address: 215 West 57th Street, New York City.

JOHN K. JOHNSON (Reader and Humorist). Programs are entertaining and varied, descriptive of all forms of Negro life as well as dialect. Masterly interpretations of Dunbar's works. Summer engagements arranged at reasonable rates. Address: 537 Grove St., Sewickley, Pa.

SONOMA C. TALLEY (Concert pianist; teacher of piano, voice and theory). Recitals arranged. For summer studio rates. Address: 79 St. Nicholas Place, New York City. (Telephone, BRadhurst 2-6027.)

WESLEY I. HOWARD. Concert Violinist. For terms and dates address Box 200, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia.

LUVENA WALLACE DETHRIDGE (Concert soprano). Open dates for recitals. Address: Richmond, Indiana. (Telephone 2424.)

HELEN HAGAN (Concert pianist). Bachelor of Music, Yale University and graduate from the Scola Cantorum, France. Has returned to the concert stage. Recital schedule in preparation. Park Square Building, Morristown, N. J.

ORRIN C. SUTHERN (Concert organist). St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Cleveland. Colleague of the American Guild of Organists. Address: 10214 Adams Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (Telephone Henderson 8302.)

JOSEPH H. DOUGLASS, (Violinist). Renditions of own compositions on scenes at a Georgia Camp Meeting. Now booking—Season 1931-32. Address: 1806 11th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

FLORENCE COLE-TALBERT, (Soprano). Operatic Arias. Full recital programs. For Engagement schedule write: 591 Mississippi Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

MINNIE BROWN (Soprano; teacher of voice). Recitals arranged. 165 West 136th Street, New York City. (Telephone AUdubon 3-8128.)

EUGENE L. HENRY—(Writer of Songs and Music Publisher.) Ultra-modern concert arrangements of popular music. Q.R.S. player piano rolls, 75c; Sheet Music, 30c. Main office: 1587 Broadway, New York City.

JESSIE ZACHERY (Soprano). Concerts, oratorios, recitals. Now booking season 1931-32. 321 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City, Telephone Bradhurst 2-7437.

(Listing at $1 per month)

LEARN TO DRIVE
THE JACKSON WAY

Scientific Instructions That Get Results.

Individual Instructions.

Permits Secured Students.

JACKSON
AUTO SCHOOL
2460 Seventh Ave., Room 42
(at 143rd St.)
***Telephone* Edgecombe 4-6658**

STEPHENS' AGENCY
S
A. W. & J. E. Stephens
INSURANCE
2297 Seventh Avenue
At 135th Street
EST. 1921 ***Phones Tillinghast* 5-4315 & 5-9089**

R. E. MERCER, *Photographer*
2031—7th Avenue
Bet. 121st and 122d Sts., N. Y. C.
Photographs Taken at Your Home
Phone Monument 2-2101

WELL-GROOMED
HAIR
Is demanded by Stage and Society
VIRTUS
BRILLIANTINE POMADE
P. H. Warshaw, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., Mfrs.
Keeps Unruly Hair in Order

"I USE IT before every performance. There's nothing better for hair that won't stay in place," says Johnny Hudgins, star of "Blackbirds."

Clip the coupon NOW and secure a large jar of BRILLIANTINE POMADE for only 50 cents.

Apt. 513, 582 St. Nicholas Ave.
New York City.

I enclose 50 cents in stamps. Send me a jar of VIRTUS BRILLIANTINE POMADE.

Name ....
Address ....
City............................ St...............

urging the enforcement of the 18th Amendment be expunged from the record."

A great fight ensued, the house was nearly evenly divided and upon a vote the majority of seven only retained the recommendation to enforce the 18th Amendment. Hence we went to record as usual with the glittering generalities: "Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man," and condemnation of "Anglo-Saxon Superiority."

Otherwise the Ecumenical Conference brought out the fact: the leaders of the South are growing to be more liberal in the matter of interracial mingling upon such occasions. All delegates seated themselves wherever they desired and the local committee of colored men had the assurance that visitors would not be segregated. When we sensed that some of the local whites wanted visitors segregated, myself, President Davage and Bishop Fountain edited a statement, and met the white committee. We threshed it out and the courageous members of the white group decided with us immediately that there would be no segregation of any persons, whether delegate or visitor.

You may understand, however, as might have been expected, some of the ushers made sly attempts and in some cases succeeded in having colored visitors pass to the left and white to the right, but they were all on the same floor. In some instances the colored ignored the ushers and sought seats that were more convenient.

Inasmuch as we killed out the little growing sentiment of separation, we had a gentleman's agreement that we would not give publicity to our written protest inasmuch as we won. I do think, however, that the refusal of the Ecumenical conference to go on record pledging itself to fight indicated discriminations should be known throughout the world.

COLOR LINE

(Continued from page 429)

decorated with the King's Police Medal. He has served sixteen years and been commended 14 times.

ℭ As a result of the fall in the value of the pound, the prices of West African products have risen in the market.

ℭ The Gold Coast and the Ashanti Ltd., Federal Trust Co., with an authorized capital of one million dollars, has been formed in West Africa. It has apparently both black and white backers and will ship cocoa directly to consumers in England and other parts of Europe.

Shopper's Directory

GAILLIARD PRESS
Up-to-Date Printing and Advertising
Book and Job Work of Every Description
262 W. 135th St., New York City
Near 8th Avenue Phone Bradhurst 2-9515

BUSINESS CARDS, any quantity. *$1.75 per 1,000*
GREETING CARDS, any quantity. *$1.00 per doz. up*
ALL WOOL SUITS, OVERCOATS. *$19. Made to measure*
RAIN COATS, Men, Women, Children. *$3 up. Made to order*
WASHABLE UNIFORMS, white and colors. Doctors, Nurses, Barbers, Hair Dressers, Cooks, etc. *$1 up*
ELECTRIC SUN LAMPS, for medical treatment. *$7.50 to $54*
C. A. HARRIGAN
5 East 135th St., Suite 4, New York City
TI llinghast 5-3903
No Catalog. *Send for Price List.*

HUNT PRINTING COMPANY
Printers to Particular People
34 W. 136th Street
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone TIllinghast 5-9695

EDUCATIONAL
SCHOOL OF DESIGNING AND DRESSMAKING, Pattern Making, French Draping, Grading, Cutting, Fitting and Tailoring, Chair Cover and Drapery Making. Pupils given finest of training. MME. LA BEAUD'S STUDIO, 208 W. 122nd St. Telephone Monument 2-4177.

$4 TO $8 A DAY SELLING CHENEY BEAUTY and food products! Big demand. 80 per cent. commission. Free outfit to Agents. Write now and be the first in your town to get this outfit. J. H. Cheney Co., Dept. A, Lawnside, N. J.

NICE ROOM WITH RELIABLE FAMILY. Convenient to all car and bus lines. Single or double, permanent or transient, board if desired. Tel. University 4-6062, New York, N. Y.

For Your
GIFTS
LETTERS
PACKAGES
INVITATIONS
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
USE
NAACP
CHRISTMAS SEALS
A Striking Design This Year by a Famous Negro Artist
One Cent Each. $2 for Book of 200
See Your Local Branch or Write
69 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

ANTILLEAN HOLDING CO., INC.
Augustine A. Austin, President
167 W. 145th Street
New York City
Tel. Edgecombe 3937-3938

S. J. COTTMAN
Real Estate Operator
City and Suburban Property
Co-operative Apartments
2303 Seventh Ave., New York
Phone Bradhurst 1048

C. D. KING
Real Estate, Insurance, Mortgages, Property Management
146 W. 138th Street
New York City
Telephone Bradhurst 3517

SAMESTER REALTIES, Inc.
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS
169 West 131st Street
New York City, N. Y.
Tillinghast 5-9680

LAUNDRIES

Largest Negro Laundry in New York City
A Service for Every Home
THE BELSTRAT LAUNDRY, INC.
51 W. 140th Street
New York City
Telephone Bradhurst 2-.282

Service that Satisfies
Superb Laundry Co., Inc.
8 West 140th St. New York City
Phone: BRadhurst 2-4309

Tel. TIL linghast 5-5720
Established 1887
DOBBINS COAL CO., Inc
Leo A. Dobbins, President
"Fuel Par Excellence"
Maceo A. Thomas, Sales Manager
138th Street & Madison Avenue,
Harlem River

¶An African Workers' Union has been organized in Nigeria, West Africa.

¶Nigeria is asking for enlarged representation in the government. Three members were elected to the Lagos Council in 1923, when there was a population of 99,000. Today a popula-of 150,000 is claimed and Negroes are asking a larger representation both in the town Council and the legislative Councils. The Governor still appoints a majority of the members of both Councils.

¶The resolutions of the National Congress of British West Africa, held at Lagos, Nigeria, in January, 1930, have been printed. The resolutions declare that, despite reforms, in none of the four British West African Colonies have the people yet any decisive voice in their own government. They demand a Legislative Council in which one-half is elected by the people, and a House of Assembly in which the people have an elected majority. They call for a federation of the four Colonies, and curtailment of the rights of the official council majority, and they wish local self-government established in the cities. With regard to education, they ask for compulsory education in the towns; a chain of state schools, and no lowering of the standards of education. They regret that the advantages of an appellate court have not been extended to Nigeria. They protest again against murder trials without jury, and against the liquor traffic, and ask increase of duties upon spirituous liquors, and the gradual stoppage of all importation of gin. They view with alarm the increase of color prejudice "at the heart of the Empire."

EAST AFRICA

¶The National Bank of Egypt formerly monopolized all banking in Abyssinia, but recently the Bank of Abyssinia has taken it over. The new bank has British managers, under Abyssinian control, and new coinage will be introduced.

¶Uganda, in the latest census, reports 3,497,650 natives; 14,002 Asiatics, 1,973 Europeans.

¶An investigation into the administration of justice to natives has been started by the Kenya East African government. Shocking irregulares, including the intimidation of witnesses and ill treatment by the police, have been discovered.

BROWSING READER

(*Continued from page* 430)

in his preface "foreign chroniclers discovered all sorts of strange origins for it." It was at this time that the author decided to write a book on "The Tango —Its Origins." He got together much

Look into your mirror for EPIDERMIS STAGNOSIS

An unhealthy and stagnated skin condition which results in blackheads, pimples, and blotches. No one exempt from this American Condition. Palmer's Treatment produces amazing results.

LOOK into your mirror, examine your skin and see if you have epidermis stagnosis. Millions of women have this beauty destroying American condition without even knowing it. At the beginning it is hardly noticeable, yet no one is exempt.

When you have epidermis stagnosis your skin is in an unhealthy condition. Your pores can not function properly because they are clogged and choked by dirt and grease coming from the food you eat and the air you breathe. This causes pimples, blackheads, blotches, and discolorations. Your skin becomes coarse and porous, your complexion loses its life—steadily your beauty ebbs away.

Yet this is not necessary, epidermis stagnosis can be conquered. Even in advanced cases Palmer's "Skin Success" Treatment has been applied with amazing results. For years this remarkable beautifier has befriended women of all ages — removing epidermis stagnosis, making the skin petal-soft, adding a touch of youthful attractiveness and keeping it constantly preserved.

Palmer's "Skin Success" Treatment is composed of an ointment, a whitening cream and a soap.

The ointment gently seeps thru the outer layers of skin, purifies and lightens it and corrects skin disorders, the whitening cream (liquid) penetrates the pores and draws from the deepest facial crevices every particle of dirt, powder and grease, the soap restores a youthful complexion, brings you loveliness and preserves it.

The complete "Skin Success" Treatment costs only 75c, Ointment 25c, Soap 25c, Whitening Cream 25c.

Insist on the genuine PALMER'S

"SKIN-SUCCESS"
REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE

E. T. BROWNE DRUG CO., INC. **NEW YORK CITY**

data and wrote a brief history of the Argentine Tango, but under the stress of his other duties forgot about it and only years afterwards came across his manuscript, which he has now enlarged into "Negro Doings".

Although the book deals primarily with the Tango, the author finds space to write of the Negro's influence on South American culture in general and Argentine culture specifically. As in the United States, the Negro has had a molding influence on the songs and dances of the Pampas. The Tango, the Mandombe, the Milonga, and the Maxixe are in reality Negro dances. The Tango the author traces back to the Arabic word *atabal,* meaning drum. In the Argentine the Negroes called their tabors, *tangó,* with the accent on the *o.* It is presumed, however, that *tán-gó* is the onomatopoeic rendering of the sound produced when a drumhead is struck with one hand and a stick, as was the custom. Whether we go back to the Arabic *atabal* or accept the onomatopoeic explanation, there is no doubt, however, that the word originated with the Negro. Finally the word was extended to cover the dance which accompanied the beat of the drum, and the word *Tangò,* which had now shed its accent, meant a dance.

After discussing and tracing the origin of the word and the dance, Señor Rossi describes its world conquering trip; how it was first disparaged, and then accepted. He also gives us much Argentine folklore and little sidelights on the role of the Negro in Argentina. I hope the book soon finds a translator and publisher, as it is well worth the study of every American Negro who is interested in the history of his race.

JAMES W. IVY.

POSTSCRIPT

(*Continued from page* 432)

"As Mr. Bacon told you at the time, the matter was immediately taken under consideration by our Editorial Department and the authors of our English books. To show you how thoroughly we appreciate your position in this matter and how thoroughly we agree with you we are sending you, under another cover, a capitalized copy of Center and Holmes' Elements of English Composition, and on page 282, paragraph 6, you will find that Negro has been included in the nouns to be capitalized. As fast as it is possible the word will be capitalized in the books published by Allyn and Bacon."

We commend this answer to the New Haven Times, which seems to be struggling rather pathetically with the vast interests involved.

Three thousand pounds of choice honey for sale in up-to-date containers. Wholesale or retail.

Write T. S. INBORDEN
Bricks, N. C.

BARON'S
The Restaurant That Is Different
2285 Seventh Avenue
Between 134th and 135th Streets
New York City
40c — ALL ONE CAN EAT — 40c
Quality of Food and Service Guaranteed

ELLERBE'S
TEA ROOM and RESTAURANT
Strictly Home Cooking
Regular Dinners
We Also Specialize in Home Made Pies, Cakes and Ice Cream
Open from 11 A.M. to 12:30 Midnight
205 W. 130th St. New York City
Near 7th Ave. Phone Bradhurst 0662

Good Old Fashioned Home Cooking
45c ALL YOU CAN EAT AND DRINK 45c
THE LITTLE GREEN SHOPPE
J. J. Pate, Mgr.
159 W. 144th St. N.Y.C.
(*Two doors east of Seventh Ave.*)

The FLAMINGO
A place to eat that's neat. Always spreads sunshine to its patrons. Why not join them and dine the chic way.
2352—7th Ave.
Near 138th St., N. Y. C.
AU. 3-9561

The Monterey Luncheonette
2339 Seventh Ave., S. E. Cor. 137th St.
A Smart Place Where Smart People Frequent For Tasty Dishes and Pleasing Atmosphere
BRUCE AND DUNCAN, Proprietors
New York City

BEAUTY?
No, we cannot all be beautiful but we can be neat and attractive. Let Mrs. Lyons show you how.

IF your Hair is Dry and Wiry or if you are bothered with Falling Hair, Dandruff, Itching Scalp or any Hair Trouble, We want you to try a jar of EAST INDIA HAIR GROWER. The Remedy contains medical properties that go to the roots of the Hair, stimulate the skin, helping nature do its work. Leaves the hair soft and silky. Perfumed with a balm of a thousand flowers. The best known remedy for Heavy and Beautiful Black Eye-Brows. Also restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color. Can be used with Hot Iron.

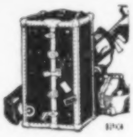
PRICE SENT BY MAIL, 50c.
10c. Extra for Postage

AGENTS OUTFIT
1 Hair Grower, 1 Temple Oil, 1 Shampoo, 1 Pressing Oil, 1 Face Cream and Direction for Selling. $2.00, 25c Extra for Postage.

S. D. LYONS
316 N. Central, Dept. B.
OKLAHOMA CITY. OKLA.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
TO SELL
THE PITTSBURGH COURIER
(America's Best Weekly)
LIVEST FEATURES - - - LATEST NEWS
Constructive — Forceful — Vigorous — Respected
For Information Write Today To
THE PITTSBURGH COURIER
2628 Center Avenue Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hotels—Organizations



WARM WELCOMES
FINE LOCATIONS
EFFICIENT SERVICE—

are offered by these *modern* hotels. When you patronize them, Mr. and Mrs. Traveler, you will please yourself and the managements.

There were only Three Wise Men who followed the Star on to a rich reward

But countless Wise Men of Today are finding the Y. M. C. A. a beacon that guides them along the way of Christian fellowship to success.

Why not join these ranks of the wise?

NEW YORK, N. Y.
West 135th Street Branch, 181 W. 135th St. *With dormitory*

DENVER, COLORADO
Glenarm Branch, 2800 Glenarm St.
With dormitory

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
Center Avenue Branch, Center Ave. at Francis St. *With dormitory*

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Carlton Avenue Branch, 405 Carlton Avenue. *With dormitory*

GERMANTOWN, PHIL., PA.
West Rittenhouse Branch, 132 W. Rittenhouse St.

SOUTH BEND, IND.
726 W. Division St.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
Dryades Street Branch, 2220 Dryades St.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Twelfth Street Branch, 1816 12th St.
With dormitory

WICHITA, KANSAS
Water Street Branch

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Pine Street Branch, 2846 Pine Boulevard
With dormitory

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
Hunton Branch, 1618 Church St.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
3763 Wabash Avenue, *With dormitory*

Hotel Douglass

"Finest Colored Hotel"

Broad & Lombard Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Your Best Hotel in Indianapolis

PARK VIEW HOTEL

Dining Room in Connection **Reasonable Rates**

538 W. New York St. **Phone: RI 0377**
EUGENE ARMSTRONG, *Manager*
Member C.T.S. Service

HOSPITALS FOR NURSE TRAINING

State accredited. Three year course in general nursing. 50 bed hospital. On approved list of American College of Surgeons. Free tuition, board and room, text-books, uniforms; also monthly cash allowance. Ideal location, 1,000 feet above sea level. Only High School Graduates admitted.

Write to, Ethel M. Bigham, R. N.
Supt. of Nurses

BURRELL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Roanoke, Va.

Fraternal Hospital School

Offers three years' course to High School Graduates in General Nursing to young women, between the ages of 19-35, in an accredited school, modern class rooms, Ideal Nurses Residence with Tennis Court. Uniforms and Text books furnished, also affiliation with 300 bed Hospital.

Apply to Supt.
42 Dorsey St., MONTGOMERY, ALA.

The Whittaker Memorial Hospital

accredited school for nurses

Offers a three year course in general nursing to High School graduates over eighteen years of age; monthly cash allowance.

Apply to M. R. Holmes, R.N.
Supt. of School of Nursing
1014 29th STREET **NEWPORT NEWS, VA.**

When in New York make the

HOTEL DUMAS

Your stopping place

205 W. 135th Street
At Seventh Avenue

Just across the street from Everywhere

Telephones
BRADHURST 2 – 1131
AUDUBON 3 – 4343

Price Lowest
Service Unsurpassed

There are other Hotels, but none Better than

The HOTEL DUMAS

F. C. FANE, *prop.*

HEALTH SEEKERS PARADISE

Asheville, N. C. "In the Land of the Sky." World famous health resort; 2300 ft. above the sea. Is a land of beauty, a land of grandeur and of everchanging irresistible lure.

The wonderful climate is a fine aid in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Private accommodations for carefully selected incipient cases, sanatorium accommodations for advanced cases. Write: **DR. L. O. MILLER**
38 Market Street **Asheville, N. C.**

YOUNG MEN!

When in Chicago stay at the Y.M.C.A. Comfortable rooms, cafeteria, gymnasium, natatorium. Employment Bureau for members.

For further information address

Y. M. C. A.

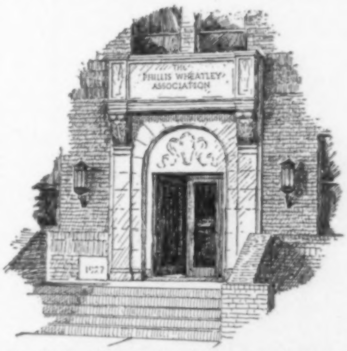
3763 Wabash Avenue **CHICAGO**

THE PHILLIS WHEATLEY ASSOCIATION

Cleveland, Ohio

"NOT AN INSTITUTION—A HOME"

135 Guest Rooms for Women and Girls



The Phillis Wheatley Association. These doors are never closed to worthy girls.

Cleveland is now one of the largest educational centers in America. Why not attend school here?

The Phillis Wheatley Association offers private rooms from $3.75 to $7.00 per week. Its cafeteria is one of the finest east of the Rocky Mountains. Desk and elevator service twenty-four hours.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS

4450 Cedar Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE CRISIS

THIS FOUR-YEAR PLAN WORKS!

Editorial Committee

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN
Chairman

DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK

BISHOP FRANCIS J. McCONNELL

CURRENT news dispatches are filled with discussions of ten-year plans and five-year plans.

The Religious Book Club plan is a plan of *economy,* which for the past four years has been helping its members budget their book expense.

Members receive free the monthly Bulletin which tells in advance about the best new books. This unbiased information, compiled by six outstanding religious leaders, enables you to decide which, if any, of the new books you want or must have. Your privilege of returning any book after examining it protects you against disappointment.

You need take only six books a year to avail yourself of this informative and useful service. You may select from a list of recommended books as varied as the problems which confront you. You pay for the books during the month in which they are received.

To become a member of the Religious Book Club, just sign and send in the attached coupon. You will receive a free book to start your membership.

Editorial Committee

DR. CHARLES CLAYTON MORRISON

DR. HOWARD CHANDLER ROBBINS

MISS MARY E. WOOLLEY

Religious Book Club, Inc. **ENROLLMENT BLANK** CC-32

(With which has been merged the CHRISTIAN CENTURY BOOK SERVICE*)*

80 LAFAYETTE STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please enroll me as a subscriber to your service and send me *free* a copy of "Be of Good Cheer," by W. P. G. McCormick. I am not committed to take more than six books during the coming year and I agree to notify you promptly during any month in which no book is wanted. The price of the book sent to me each month is to be the publisher's price, plus postage. A bill is to be sent with each book and I agree to pay it within 10 days of receipt.

Name ....
Address ....
City and State..
Occupation ....